THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Blind spot
Bernard Levin explains why he always tries to side-step visits to the ballet

Act of faith
Woodrow Wyatt argues that the new Trade Union Act finds favour with the rank and file

Movie memories
The struggle to save our film heritage

Title fighters
Preview of the match between League championship rivals Manchester United and Liverpool

Striking view
Enoch Powell puts a historical perspective on the miners' strike

Portfolio

The £2,000 daily prize in *The Times Portfolio* competition was won yesterday by Mr Kenneth Hannaford, who lives in St Helier, Jersey. *Portfolio* list, page 16; How to play, back page Information Service.

Hongkong accord approved

Mrs Thatcher won the approval of the Cabinet for the draft Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hongkong (Henry Stanhope writes). The draft, presented by the Foreign Secretary, was endorsed without difficulty.

It is to be initialled in Peking next week. A White Paper is expected shortly.

Senior ministers expressed their admiration for the work of Sir Geoffrey Howe and all those closely involved in the negotiations.

Details of the agreement remain secret. But China has already promised to let Hongkong retain its capitalist system for 50 years after it is transferred to Chinese rule in 1997.

Saudi ship blasted

A Saudi merchant ship was damaged by a suspected mine in the Red Sea, arousing fears that a further series of time-fused mines might be set to go off in the strategic waterway Page 5

Pistol arrest

Police arrested a man carrying a starting pistol after Princess Anne visited Bracknell in Berkshire on Wednesday. He has been detained under the Mental Health Act.

Tearful Hawke

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, broke down and cried at a news conference when asked about opposition allegations the he protected criminals Page 6

Boost for jobs

British industry has won a £230m North Sea oil contract to build an offshore platform for Marathon Oil which will mean a total of 1,900 new jobs Page 2

Whitehall rules

Top civil servants taking sensitive business jobs should be subject to stricter rules before leaving Whitehall, an all-party Commons select comittee recomends Page 2

Racing deaths

Moorestyle, the 1980 racehorse of the year, and Silver Buck, the 1982 Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, have died within 24 hours of each other this week Page 23

Ambassadors among 60 injured in suicide attack

23 killed in Beirut blast



Beirut casualty: Marine guard Larry Grill from Alabama being carried from the wrecked building.

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

For the third time in 17 months, the suicide bombers of Lebanon struck again yesteday at the United States, detonation a lorry-load of explosives at the entrance of the new American embassy annex in East Beirut and killing at least 23 – later reports suggested as many as 40 – of the men and women inside.

Among the 60 wounded was the British Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr David Miers, who was talking to his American counterpart Mr Reginald Bartholomew, on the fouth floor of the six-storey building, when the bomb exploded. He found himself trying to pull Mr Bartholomew from the rubble at his feet.

Mr Miers' British bodyguards – most of them former military policeman who had served at army headquarters at Lisburn in Northern Ireland – blazed away at the lorry with submachine guns as it zigzagged up the narrow laneway to the embassy between concrete blocks which had been placed there to prevent just such an attack.

Lebanese Chistian militiamen, hired as security guards by the Americans, fired too – and the last sight of the suicide lorry driver before the explosion was of him sitting upright in the truck, blood pouring down his face.

The lorry was carrying diplomatic plates – it had apparently been stolen recently from the American embassy – and the driver was heading for the underground parking lot, where the detonation would have brought down the building.

But the driver, already dead of gunshot wounds according to some witnesses, only reached the entrance gates when the bomb exploded.

Two British embassy vehicles, wrecked in the impact, helped to shield the embassy building from the worst effects of the blast.

Shortly afterwards, the attack was claimed in a telephone call to Agence France Presse by a man who said he represented the "Islamic Jihad" movement, an organization which many Lebanese believe exists within the extreme "Islamic Amal" militia based in the east Lebanese city of Baalbek. The claimed responsibility for the suicide bombing of the United States Marine headquarters in Beirut last October in which 230 United States servicemen died.

Indeed, this was the third time in which suicide bombers have used an identical method – a truck load of explosives driven at high speed at its target – to assault the Americans. The United States embassy in west Beirut was blown apart by a suicide lorry driver in April last year. And President Reagan only withdrew United States Marines guarding the main embassy in west Beirut in July.

Mr Miers was at the Jaoudeh Hospital in east Beirut last night with a patch over his right eye that covered cuts which required several stitches. He was holding consultations with British officials and was said by Mr Francis Gallagher, the chargé d'affaires, to be "extremely lucky". His sight was not damaged by the explosion.

"Mr Miers and Mr Bartholomew were in a room alone with a security man outside," Mr Gallagher said. "Mr Miers was blown back but able to see that Mr Bartholomew was trapped under a slab of concrete or marble. The Brtish security man burst into the room and together they managed to haul Mr Bartholmew from under the slab. He appeared to have broken ribs."

Two British security men were wounded. One received a shrapnel wound in the leg, the other was hit in the abdomen by another piece of metal.

Last night, bodies were still being dug from the rubble in front of the embassy. Most of the dead appeared to have been killed in the visa section at the bottom of the building.

False marble slabs were ripped from the front of the building by the explosion which left a crater twelve feet wide and three feet deep.

One report said that four Soviet-manufactured Grad missiles had been attached to the bomb. Several Lebanese were standing in a line for visas which stretched from an office on the ground floor.

The two dead Americans were thought to be embassy Marine guards.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA · Jounieh · Beirut-Jounieh Autostrada · Antelias · Biktaiya · Beirut · US Embassy annexe · LEBANON · 2 miles

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan reacted swiftly and angrily yesterday to the bombing, blaming the "worldwide terrorist movement" for the attack and rejecting suggestions that the bombing was the result

Continued on back page, col 8

The envoys: David Miers and Reginald Bartholomew.

Druze revenge kills 13 villagers

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Druze soldiers of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese army avenged the death of their kinsmen in a guerrilla ambush yesterday morning by killing 13 Shia Muslims and injuring 22 in a weapons and grenade attack in a village square of Sakhmur, two and a half miles south of Lake Karoun.

The Shia village of 3,000 was occupied by Israeli and South Lebanese forces after four of General Antoine Lahd's men were killed and three injured in an ambush at approximately 1am, according to military sources here.

A South Lebanese patrol in two command cars had entered the village looking for Amal guerrillas. One of the cars was hit by a rocket near the central square. All the occupants were killed or wounded.

The village was put under curfew while Israeli and SLA reinforcement soldiers searched for arms and the village men were concentrated in the village square for screening.

The Druze raiders drove in from Rashaya in three private cars and a command car and opend fire on the crowded square. Some were relatives of the ambushed soldiers. Israeli sources said the SLA commander General Lahd, with Israeli and south Lebanese officers, halted the massacre by positioning themselves between the gunmen and the intended victims. Officers later disarmed and detained five or six raiders.

General Lahd said the prisoners will be courtmartialed in accordance with Lebanese military law.

● Israel has turned its occupation zone in southern Lebanon into a no-go zone for foreign correspondents, arresting four journalists – two of them from *The Times* – yesterday and ordering them back across its front line under escort by gunmen from the "South Lebanon Army" militia.

Liberals spurn plea by Steel on cruise

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Liberal Party yesterday voted for the immediate removal of cruise missiles from British soil, against the urgent plea of its leader Mr David Steel.

But delegates to the party's annual Assembly in Bournemouth unexpectedly moved in the opposite direction over Polaris, abandoning their polivy of scrapping the weapon at once and voting instead to include it in arms control negotiations.

The outcome of the most critical debate of the week was the closing of one ridt with the Social Democrats but the opening of another.

Leading Social Democrats would make no public comment but regretted the weakening of the joint Alliance position over cruise.

The alternatives, for which Mr Steel argued in vain, was an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons by Britain and the negotiated removal of criuse, for which both Alliance parties had previously stood.

But the Assembly voted by 611 to 556, a majority of 55, for the removal of cruise "forthwith". The vote was loudly cheered.

Mr Steel, who brought all his authority and eloquence to bear in his wind-up speech from the floor, hid his disappointment afterwards. He said on BBC television: "I took a risk. It did not come off. It isn't the end of the world". But he also said: "We are not going into an election on this policy. There is a lot more work to be done".

His speech was far less phlegmatic than his verdict, and contained phrases which his opponents will hold hostage. He warned the Assembly against voting for policies which "would mean dismantling the country's defences regardless of what either our enemies or allies do".

He said the electorate had shown that it would not vote for any party which dodged its responsibility for the country's security.

Assembly reports, page 4
Leading Article, page 11

Pound continues to slide

The pound fell to $1.2212 in London yesterday, its lowest closing level yet against the dollar. It was also at its weakest for nearly eight years against a basket of currencies.

It ended the day 1.57 cents down, but had been even lower, trading below $1.22 at one stage.

The pound's effective rate, which measures its value against the currencies of Britain's main trading partners, fell to 76.3 per cent of its 1975 level, a drop of 0.6.

Reports that the transport workers had agreed to "black" coal deliveries to power stations and another surge in the value of the dollar were to blame.

Shares and government stocks also went into reverse

Details, page 17

TGWU threat to starve power plants of coal

By Barrie Clement and Glen Allan

The possibility of electricity cuts loomed nearer yesterday when Britain's biggest union pledged that it would starve power stations of coal in support of the miners' strike.

The militant stand of the 1.5 million-strong Transport and General Workers' Union came as TUC leaders agreed to meet Mr Ian MacGregor next Monday at Congress House to hear the National Coal Board's side of a seemingly interminable argument.

The transport workers promised the National Union of Mineworkers an interest-free loan of £500,000 and urged its members to provide the same scale of solidarity with pitmen which led to the three-day-week and the downfall of the Heath government in 1974.

Mr Moss Evans, TGWU secretary, is to issue a similar directive to his members as proposed by the general and municipal workers, the union with the biggest membership in power stations.

The guidelines urge members: To refuse to transport coal, coke or oil substitutes across picket lines to factories, power stations or gas works; refuse to handle imported coal or coal produced from pits worked by dissident miners; and to do only "nomal" work at open cast mines, where the TGWU represents most of the employees.

The new militancy follows a stronger stand taken by the TUC at its Congress earlier this month and, it is hoped, will force concessions out of the coal board and the Government over pit closures. Some observers are predicting power cuts by mid-November if trade unionists heed the call for action.

Mr Evans admitted that a number of his members were ignoring the guidelines, and accused employers of buying their cooperation with inflated wages. "We hope this situation will now change," he said.

Mr MacGregor has requested the meeting with the TUC to try to persuade leaders of the labour movement that he has done all he can to meet Mr Arthur Scargill's case. He will tell them that concessions granted by the NCB far outweigh the conditions obtaining in other industries where they have members.

But the TUC, which will be represented by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, Mr Raymond Buckton, last year's chairman and Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee, will not adopt a merely passive role.

It will press the NCB to get back into negotiations if necessary with the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service performing a more active role. The TUC was letting it be known last night, however, that it did not want to be the "third party" to bring the two sides together.

Emergency power plants: police 'watchdogs', page 2

The image of trade union solidarity will almost certainly be dealt a blow today when the steel committee of the TUC meets Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM.

Mr Bill Sirs, committee chairman and general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, will refuse to accept coal and ore quotas which would merely keep steel plants at safety level.

Mr Scargill has indicated that he does not accept the eventual 22,500-tonne a week coal quota for Ravenscraig which settled the recent three-week dock strike, and declared his intention to picket both the works and Hunterston terminal on the Clyde where the coal is landed.

● The National Coal Board was last night attempting to arrange a meeting with the pit supervisors' union ahead of their strike ballot on Monday.

A stoppage by the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers (Nacods), whose members provide safety cover, could quickly bring the whole of the British coalfield to a halt.

Management privately believes that the union's leadership will not achieve the two-thirds majority necessary for a stoppage.

Supervisors in areas affected by the National Union of Mineworkers' strike are angry over new guidelines for crossing their colleagues' picket lines.

Pit rebels win 'right to work' injunctions

In the High Court yesterday the Debyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers agreed to be bound by injunctions guaranteeing that no disciplinary action would be taken against three working miners.

It refused to defend an action in which the three are seeking declarations that the pit strike, both locally and nationally, is illegal and in breach of the union rules.

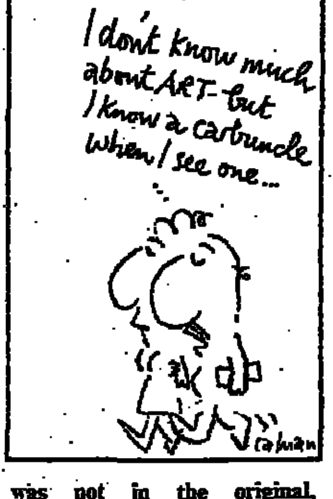
The area officers claimed that a mistake in the union rule book had led to a misunderstanding about a ballot in which a majority of 16 among Derbyshire miners voted against strike action. The area council had subsequently called a strike in an attempt to restore unity, and 96 per cent of the area's miners had heeded the call.

Court hearing, page 2

'Carbuncle' design for gallery is rejected

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent





The latest design for an extension to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, criticized by the Prince of Wales as a "monstrous carbuncle", was rejected yesterday by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment. He said the design was "altogether inappropriate for this site of national importance".

But he made it clear that he hoped the applicants, Trafalgar House developments, would submit revised proposals which would enable the £18m scheme to go ahead. His decision followed a month-long public inquiry in the spring.

Mr Jenkin overruled Mr David Woolley, QC, the inquiry inspector, who recommended that the scheme should be approved with, if possible, modifications to the design of the proposed 120-foot glass tower, topped by flagpoles. Objections focused on this aspect of the design in evidence given to the inquiry by Westminster City Council, the Greater London Council historic buildings division, the Victorian Society and the Georgian Group, among others.

Sir Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, said yesterday that he was disappointed rather than dismayed at the decision, which would incur further expense and delay. He will be seeking an early meeting with the Government's Property Services Agency to seek assurances on the speed with which any new submission might be dealt with.

He pointed out that the tower was not in the original competition design but was added at a later stage as a direct result of the gallery trustees changing the architect's brief. The developer has a right to withdraw from its agreement with the PSA to build the extension, as planning permission will not have been granted by the end of September.

The current scheme was released in December last year. When it was submitted for planning permission to Westminster City Council. The Prince of Wales described the design as "a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much loved friend" in a speech to architects at Hampton Court Palace in May.

The design provides 17 new top-lit galleries for 230 early Renaissance paintings; in return for building this free of charge, the developer receives a 125-year lease on the site, one of the most prestigious in Europe, and planning permission 51,000 square feet of commercial offices on three floors below.

In his letter to the applicants, the Secretary of State said that he accepted the inspector's views on nearly all of the issues discussed in his report. These included the need to develop the site to provide additional space in the gallery; he had no objection in principle to offices and galleries in the same building; and the design of the main part of the building was acceptable. But he thought that the tower would be alien to the character of the existing buildings in the vicinity and would constitute an unwelcome intrusion into Trafalgar Square.

Russians agree to atom curbs

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

After more than 18 months of negotiations, the Soviet Union agreed yesterday to place part of its peaceful nuclear installations, including power stations and reactors, under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The draft of the agreement was put together after talks in Vienna earlier this week.

Although it must still be approved by the governors of the agency, the agreement was hailed as a significant and welcome breakthrough

The Soviet Union is the first communist nuclear weapons state to agree to the agency's safeguards. It had announced its willingness to consider these in July 1982 but the deterioration of East-West realtions sicne then had led some diplomats to think the chances of a signed agreement could be jeopardized.

Russia's entry into the safeguards agreement follows those of Britain in 1978, the United States in 1980 and France in 1981

£230m North Sea deal offers 1,900 jobs for Scots and North-east

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British industry has for the first time won 100 per cent of a big North Sea oil contract with new jobs being created in the north-east of Scotland, on Tyneside and on Teesside.

Marathon Oil has placed £230m of initial contracts for the offshore platform needed to develop its Brae B field, 155 miles north-east of Aberdeen. The final development cost of Brae B will be £1.700m.

The contracts were connected with the announcement yesterday of 700 new jobs on Scotland, 600 new jobs on Tyneside and 600 on Teesside. Other new jobs are likely to be created among the small specialist companies which supply the main contractors.

The Government has insisted that oil companies working in the North Sea should place at least 72 per cent of the work with British companies. Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State, the Department of Energy, said yesterday: "This is a red letter day for the United Kingdom fabrication industry. This 100 per cent success is the reward for sharp, competitive bidding in the face of fierce overseas competition."

Mr J. L "Corky" Frank, Marathon's British president, said yesterday: "British industry has won all of the major contracts for fabrication on the Brae B platform in keen competition with many international bidders."

The largest single contract is for the 18.000 tonne, steel, eight-leg platform jacket which will be built by McDermott at Ardeseir, McDermott will also build two 4.500-tonne production modules for the platform. The neighbouring yeard of Highland Fabricators will build the two 3.000-tonne module support frames for the platform.

On the Tyne, Charlton Leslie Offshore will build three 4.500-tonne modules which will house the Rolls-Royce RB 2-11 generating equipment and in a yard near-by at Wallsend, Press Production Systems will build three production modules.

On Teesside, Redpath Offshore will build the modules to house the 240 men working on the platform as well as catering, medical and recreation units. Davy Offshore Modules on the Tees will build the four modules to house the drilling and deisel generating equipment.

The announcement of the Marathon order comes on the day that the oil companies in the North Sea have confirmed that the industry will continue to make a significant contribution to the British economy up to the end of the century with output continuing at close to current levels and up to £60.000m of new investment being made.

A report by the 41 oil companies which form the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association suggests that 80 new oilfields could be developed.

The report concentrates only on the existing mature area of the North Sea, and does not take into account the massive expenditure which will be required to developed the fronteire oil fields in deep waters east of Shetland, now being offered to the oil companies.

Timex redundancies

The Timex electronics firm in Dundee announced yesterday that 370 workers are to made redundent, 200 before the end of the year and the remainder early in 1985. A spokesman for the company said the decision was made in an attempt to retain profitability.

Out to grass: Woman Police Constable Carol Grant, aged 25, with Fritz, left, and Coldstream at South Yorkshire police stables, Barnsley, yesterday. They are two of 17 police horses which may be sold if proposed cuts are implemented.

South Yorkshire police yesterday put their threatened horse and dog units on parade. Their fate hinges on a meeting between the county's police authority and the Home Secretary Leon Brittan

Members were set to sell off the force's mounted section and halve the number of dogs in a package of cuts to finance its cash crisis brought on by the miners' strike. The Government intervened and urged Labour councillors to reconsider.

If the Home Office fails to provide extra cash to help to police the dispute the horses will be sold and the dogs will have to be destroyed.

MPs' concern over top Whitehall men retiring to industry

By Richard Evans

Top civil servants leaving Whitehall and taking sensitive jobs in business and commerce should be subject to far stricter rules to avoid the possibility of suspicion of corruption, an all-party Commons select committee recommended yesterday.

A ban of up to five years on accepting private sector appointments too closely connected with their former work and the threat of reduced pensions are part of the radical overhaul demanded by the MPs.

The unanimous report by the influential Treasury and Civil Service select committee follows a sharp increase in the number of senior Whitehall officials, especially from the Ministry of Defence, who have retired or resigned from the Civil Service only quickly to join a firm involved in thier former department's field of work, where their government experience could be extremely valuable.

In a strongly-worded 300-page report the MPs say the existing rules are no longer adequate, open to potential abuse and in need of "significant tightening"

"The tradition, independence and impartiality of the Civil Service is in danger of becoming eroded or compromised in the eyes of the public," the MPs say.

Mr Austin Mitchell, (Labour, Great Grimsby) and head of the select committee inquiry, said yesterday "We are worried that it begins to look like a gravy train and that is one of the factors that could erode confidence in the Civil Service."

The report says the potential for impropriety is greatest "where a civil servant moves to an appointment with a firm with whom he or his department had dealing and later is involved in dealings with his former department."

Senior civil servants and junior officials in sensitive posts need government permission within two years of leaving Whitehall to take up jobs having a contractual, financial or special relationship with government.

This is intended to prevent suspicion that civil servants might be tempted to help a firm in the hope of a future job, or that a company could benefit by employing a civil servant with knowledge of its competitors' trade secrets. But in practice fewer than 1 per cent of applications have been rejected and few have had conditions attached.

The MPs recommend the maximum delay on senior civil servants of the rank of under-Secretary and above accepting jobs should be extended from two to five years, the imposition of conditions governing the behaviour of former officials taking private sector jobs should be extended and monitored.

Senior officials should be required to sign a code of conduct forbidding them from representing their new employer for five years in areas for which they were responsible in Whitehall.

"The Government should make it clear that it is prepared to take steps to abate automatically the pension of any civil servants who act in defiance of the rules on business appointments," the report adds.

The MPs also advocate a strict tightening up of the criteria by which an application to take up an outside post is judged and suggest a ban on senior civil servants discussing possible post-retirement employment with potential employers during the last year of their service.

The select committee found no evidence of corruption but Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, (Conservative, Birmingham, Selly Oak) said yesterday: "However pure people are, and I am sure our senior civil servants have the highest standards in the world, there can't help but be a gravitational pull towards seeing outside bodies' and companies' points of view, the nearer to retirement people come."

The Ministry of Defence has proved by far the biggest recruiting ground for private sector employers, with the great bulk joining departmentally-related industries. The MPs point to "an increasing closeness between the defence industry and the Mod, of which movements of former civil servants are both cause and consequence."

Jenkin promise of jobs after abolition

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Government made two new promises yesterday to meet criticism of its plan to abolish the GLC and the six metropolitan county councils.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that the pay and conditions of many workers would not change.

Sir George Young, a parliamentary under-secretary at the department, said that councils taking over the work of the authorities would be allowed to spend £5m on continuing grants to voluntary bodies. The Government would finance three-quarters of such spending.

Job losses and the potential collapse of grants to the voluntary sector are two of the most sensitive parts of the abolition programme.

Mr Jenkin said that the seven metropolitan councils would definitely go in May, 1986. During barracking at a conference of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, he appealed for Labour councillors to drop their boycott on talks with the Government about arrangements after abolition.

He gave a warning that staff of the threatened councils who were employed by successor authorities could not expect to retain present terms and conditions of work. "Those who receive lower pay will receive compensation. Those who cannot find a job within the new arrangements will also be compensated," he said.

Sir George said that councils which took over funding of London-wide bodies from the GLC would all have to pay for grants if the latest government proposals passed into law. The Government wanted a ceiling of £10m on such broadly-based funding in London and £3m throughout the metropolitan counties.

Marx ideas supported by bishop

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The new Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, has expressed his support for Marxist ideas in an interview in the next edition of *Marxism Today*.

He also describes the controversy surrounding his appointment as part of a general conservative reaction in society which also showed itself politically.

The former professor of theology at Leeds is due to be enthroned in Durham Cathedral this evening, an event that has caused the Evangelical Alliance to issue a statement describing its members' "deep concern" at the apparent denial of fundamental beliefs by some church leaders.

Before his consecration the new bishop came under attack because of his remarks in a television interview on the Virgin Birth and Resurrection. This latest interview depicts him as entirely unrepentant.

The controversy, he said, came from "the mistaken belief that the way to deal with our problems is to assert an imagined simple identity that was supposed to have worked in the past, whether Christian, Conservative, Labour, or other".

In the interview the bishop said he could not accept Marxism as "a total explanation of everything" but added: "Many, as I do, believe in the politcal necessity of taking up with Marxism, in so far as certain Marxist analyses on certain points are the best way forward".

Meanwhile, the former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Minister of St Columba's Church in London, Dr J. Fraser McLuskey, has criticized British church leaders for their impartiality in the miners' strike.

Writing in his church's magazine, Dr McLuskey says: "Church leaders who fail to speak out at this critical moment in our national history are failing the Church as well as the nation".

It was disquieting, he remarks, that church leaders had not denounced the tactics of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Move to make pit strike illegal

By Robin Young

The Derbyshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers refused yesterday to defend a High Court action in which three working miners are seeking to have the coal strike declared illegal, but in an unexpected move it did agree to be bound by permanent injunctions guaranteeing that no disciplinary action would be taken against the three.

Mr John Melville Williams, QC, for the Derbyshire NUM, told Mr Justice Nicholls that the union took the view that it had to submit to injunctions because of a mistake in its rule book.

Before leaving the court Mr Williams asked permission to read a statement by Mr Gordon Butler, Secretary of the NUM's Derbyshire area, explaining its position. The statement started by claiming that a ballot held in the Derbyshire coalfield, which showed a small majority against the strike, had been a consultative exercise.

When Mr Nicholas Lyell, QC, for the three miners, objected that Mr Butler's statement was contentious, Mr Justice Nicholls told Mr Williams: "Your clients must make up their minds what attitude they wish to take. If they do not want to give the court the opportunity of hearing their evidence I am not not at all sure it is right that there should be a lengthy statement on contentious matters."

The three miners taking action against the union are Mr Albert Taylor, of Shirebrook colliery, Mr John Roberts, of Markham, and Mr John Phillips, of Bolsover. They are seeking declarations that the strike is illegal and in breach of union rules, and that instructions to NUM members not to work and not to cross picket lines are unlawful and may be disregarded.

The case continues today

Earlier Mr Justice Nicholls had refused an adjournment of a cased brought against the Yorkshire area NUM by two Manton colliery face-workers, Mr Robert Taylor and Mr Kenneth Foulstone. The Yorkshire NUM had asked for the case to be postponed until October 15, because the Trades Union Congress and negotiations to end the pit strike had not left them time to prepare a full defence against the lengthy and detailed evidence laid against them.

NUM official's explanation

Outside the court Mr Butler, the secretary of the Derbyshire NUM, issued the statement the judge had stopped being read in court.

He said that the Derbyshire rule book had never been understood as meaning that a ballot had to be taken before an area strike. The area council had not instructed that there should be a strike, but had called for one to give a positive lead and to reestablish unity after a ballot had shown 4,307 in favour of a strike and 4,323 against.

"Regardless of the technicalities of the rule book 10,000 Derbyshire miners will remain on strike until this dispute is won", Mr Butler said.

"No branch in Derbyshire has questioned the strike decision of the area council – demonstrating the near unanimity which has developed since the strike decision," Mr Butler added.

Leading companies snap up the mandarins

When Whitehall's top mandarins in the shape of departmental permanent secretaries resign from the Civil Service or retire at the early age of 60, many find themselves quickly snapped up by Britain's leading companies.

Abour half the department chiefs who have left government departments since 1973 have accepted various business appointments.

Their unparalleled knowledge of Whitehall and particular departments together with the qualities and experience which have taken them to the top of the public sector are clearly highly valued by business and commerce.

And the select committee, while recommending tightening of the rules for accepting outside appointments, concluded yesterday: "On balance, we do not think a case has been made for a complete ban on the movement of permanent secretaries into the private sector."

Examples of outside appointments of senior Civil Servants leaving Whitehall since 1980:

Lord Bancroft, head of the Home Civil Service, 1981 non-executive director Bass, Rugby Portland Cement, Grindlays Bank, Sun Life Assurance; chairman of the council, Mansfield College, Oxford, management board of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables.

Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, 1983: head of Economic Strategy Unit, Coopers Lybrand, non-executive director De la Rue, Equity and Law, Barclays Bank, adviser to the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information.

Sir Michael Palliser, Head of the Diplomatic Service, 1982: vice-chairman Samuel Montagu, chairman of the International Institute of Stategic Studies, chairman of International Social Services, member of security commission, non-executive director United Biscuits, Shell Transport and Trading, Booker McConnell and Eagle Star Holdings.

Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary, DHSS, 1981 Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, chairman Society of Italic Handwriting, trustee National Maritime Museum, Member of Royal Council of Art, President National Television Rentals Association, member West Midlands board of Central Television, non-executive director Scottish Cities Investment Trust.

Sharper voice for MoD

By David Walker

Publicity and propaganda from the Ministry of Defence is likely in future to have a sharper, more aggressive tone after the transfer of Mr Neville Taylor, its chief of public relations, which was announced yesterday.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is likely to fill the vacancy with someone who shares his strong views on the need for effective presentation of policies.

Mr Taylor, a government information officer of 26 years' standing, moves from the MoD to become director-general of the Central Office of Information next April.

Pay offer fails

A "final offer" pay deal aimed at ending the seven-week dispute at the British Aerospace plant at Filton, Bristol, was yesterday firmly rejected by a mass meeting of about 2,000 manual workers who voted to continue their strike.

New 'legion' cases in Glasgow

A new outbreak of legionnaires' disease may have occurred in Glasgow, health officials fear.

A man in his forties died from the illness at the weekend, and two more cases have been identified.

Once again the victims are connected with the Dennistoun area of the city, the centre of an outbreak, believed to be Britain's biggest, this summer which struck 25 people.

Greater Glasgow Health Board said yesterday: "The cases give grounds for believing that a second outbreak associated with Dennistoun may be taking place."

There had been no reports of the disease among local residents for nearly two months.

Two men, aged 50 and 51 are the latest victims. One was discharged from hospital on Monday and the other is in a "satisfactory" condition at the Southern General Hospital.

The men live in Springburn and Cardonald, but both work in Dennistoun

Emergency power plants join plan to save coal

By Our Energy Correspondent

The network of unmanned power stations using Rolls-Royce Olympus generating equipment is being brought into operation by the Central Electricity Generating Board for the first time since they were built in the mid 1970s.

The CEGB is using the stations at Norwich, Leicester, Letchworth, Watford and at Hayes in west London as part of its programme to preserve coal stocks.

The stations, which are switched on and off from a central control room, have been maintained to meet peak demand since they were commissioned in the mid 1970s.

They have never been used, because peak demand has been satisfied from cheaper hydro-electric plants. The stations burn aviation kerosene and it is calculated that power produced is as much as 75 per cent more expensive per unit than that produced from the large coal-fired stations.

The unmanned stations can each produce enough power to supply domestic and industrial users in their immediate area, but were originally designed to operate only for short periods to meet exceptional demand.

The CEGB repeated yesterday that it has enough coal stocks to keep power supplies at normal levels well into the winter.

Committee link with police

By Peter Davenport

The Labour-controlled West Yorkshire County Council is setting up a special watchdog committee to work with the area chief constable on the day-to-day policing of the miners' strike.

Although leaders of the authority deny they were effectively seeking operational control of the force, they admitted concern about certain aspects of policy.

West Yorkshire is the latest authority to clash with its chief constable about tactics employed during the increasingly bitter coal strike.

Spending cuts hit teachers' morale

By Biddy Passmore of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Teachers feel poor and demoralized and are turning away from the Government, according to a survey of teachers' opinions conducted for *The Times Educational Supplement*.

Nine out of ten believe they have sunk in public esteem during the past ten years. Most clearly consider that lack of money, both for their own pay and for schools generally, is the biggest difficulty in education today. Their discontent about pay and reductions in expenditure is reflected in their political preferences: for the first time in ten years, Labour is the most popular party with teachers. The Conservatives, traditionally their favourite party, are in third place.

When asked how they would vote if there were an election tomorrow, 26 per cent said Labour, 24 per cent Alliance and 21 per cent Conservative. In the general election in June last year, 28 per cent voted Conservative, 26 per cent Alliance and 24 per cent Labour.

But teachers' attitudes remain conservative on other fronts. Most, (although not a majority of state secondary teachers), believe the Assisted Places Scheme should either stay at its present size or be expanded, and a clear majority still oppose a ban on corporal punishment.

The survey covered a random sample of 757 primary and secondary teachers in maintained and independent schools in England and Wales and was carried out by NOP Market Research Ltd earlier this summer at the height of teachers' industrial action on their pay claims.

It found that teachers took strong exception to the suggestion that they should have lower salaries than others with less secure jobs, or that they should be paid less in order to release more money for books and equipment.

They also rejected by nearly three to two the idea of linking pay and promotion to an annual assessment of their performance and just over half opposed merit money for "super" teachers.

Teachers did, however, support annual assessment without strings attached.

What teachers think about prestige and pay

	Maintained Schools			Regions		
	All Teachers %	Prim %	Sec %	North %	Midlands %	South %
Teachers are held in higher public esteem than 10 years ago. Agree	2	3	1	1	1	3
Disagree	89	89	90	96	92	84
The teaching profession offers job satisfaction and security and it is right that the level of pay should be lower than for less secure jobs. Agree	3	2	2	2	2	3
Disagree	92	94	92	96	90	90
Within the present level of spending, more money should be spent on book and equipment and less on teachers Agree	3	4	2	4	2	4
Disagree	77	82	75	83	74	74

Teacher attitudes to racism, sexism and the cane

					Region	
	All %	Male %	Female %	Teacher Trainers %	North & Midlands %	South %
Corporal punishment should be abolished in all schools Agree	36	33	38	59	27	45
Disagree	52	57	50	15	64	41
				Indp'dent Teachers %	Age Under 35 %	Over 36 %
Every school should have a declared policy to combat racist attitudes in the classroom Agree	66	64	67	50	74	61
Disagree	13	16	12	27	9	17
Every school should have a declared policy to combat sexist attitudes in the classroom Agree	55	54	57	39	65	51
Disagree	22	23	22	38	14	27

Rule for arts grants eased

Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, who announced a widening of the Government's Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme yesterday.

A stipulation that arts bodies can apply for money under the scheme only once every three years has been dropped.

"First year" winners can reapply next year but preference will be given to arts bodies which have not benefited perviously," said Lord Gowrie.

The first awards under the scheme are due to be announced before Christmas. Awards will be between £2,500 and £25,000

Atom plant 'could kill 42,000'

By Tony Samstag

The worst possible accident at the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk would kill more than 42,000 people and force the evacuation of 1.500.000 more from a 4,500-square-mile area for up to 20 years, according to a report published yesterday by Friens of the Earth.

Using computer models produced by the National Radiological Protection Board, it has calculated the consequences of a degraded core accident affecting the pressurized water reactor at Lieston, combined with the most unfavourable weather conditions.

The report states: "A core-melt accident at any of Britain's nuclear power stations could have catastrophic consequences for the life and health of local people. Under the worst conditions, people downwind of the reactor to a distance of as much as 10 miles would be killed as a result of acute radiation exposure.

The whole of Ipswich and much of Colchester might be uninhabitable for 20 years; Braintree, Essex, for 10; half of Chelmsford for five, and parts of north London as far south as Haringey for a year

Lorries ban attacked by Minister

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, gave a warning yesterday that the lorry ban proposed by the Greater London Council might disrupt doorstep milk deliveries. He appealed for a public inquiry into the Labour-led council's proposal to ban heavy vehicles from London Streets at night and at weekends.

The council claimed that the scheme had strong public support and was needed to stop environmental damage. But Mr Jopling said at a meeting of the Food Manufacturers' Federation in London that a ban could cause disruption unless deliveries of food and drink were excluded.

"To appreciate the problems that might be caused; you have only to think of the implications of such a ban for milk distribution

● The proposed ban could help to kill industry in the capital and raise shop prices, Mr Timothy McGough, executive assistant for the British Retailers' Association, said yesterday

He claimed it would also affect future investment in London and threaten jobs.

The GLC is planning to publish the traffic order at the end of September It would ban lorries over 16.5 tonnes from a 300-square mile area from 9pm to 7am and after 1pm on Saturdays. Objectors will have three weeks after it is published to make representations to the council. These will be considered by its transport committee on November 21

Road link vital for industry

The planned M1-A1 link road is vital to the future of Corby as an industrial centre, a public inquiry at Kettering, Northants, was told yesterday

The Commission for New Towns officer, Mr Howard Thomas, said that the growth of new industry in the town required improved transport links to cope with additional traffic.

Since the closure of the town's steelworks five years ago when almost 6,000 people were made redundant, an intensive industrial redevelopment programme had taken place.

Mr Thomas said: "The future for Corby, and the area generally, depends on good transport links, which will ensure a continuance of growth of investments."

The new towns commission and Corby district council were giving evidence in support of the government-backed "green route" costing £107m which would run between Catthorpe, Leicestershire, and Cambridgeshire, cutting through Northamptonshire.



Correction

The Welsh gold mine mentioned in our report of September 11 as overlooking the Mawddach estuary is the Clogau mine. The Gwynfynydd mine is further up the Mawddach valley

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.60; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 128; Singapore $5 50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0 700; USA $1 75; Yugoslavia Din 150

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Strict standards urged for conveyancers when solicitors' monopoly ends

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Non-solicitor conveyancers will have to pass stringent tests of competence, enforced by a new statutory Licensed Conveyancers' Council, if a government committee recommendation is accepted.

The committee, whose report will form the basis of government legislation, is expected to emphasize the need for high educational qualifications or long experience if the public is to be protected when the solicitors' so-called conveyancing monopoly ends.

A licensed conveyancers' council, under an independent chairman with members nominated by a wide range of interested parties, would have the task of setting examinations and granting licences to non-solicitor conveyancers and regulating their activities under a code of conduct.

The new, licensed conveyancers would be required to pass a general law examination and one dealing specially with conveyancing.

It is likely that knowledge of law to the level of that set down by the Institute of Legal Executives would be required, and a knowledge of conveyancing equivalent to the Law Society's own solicitors' finals paper on the subject.

The recommendations are believed to reflect a clear measure general agreement among the 14 committee members, who represent solicitors, banking and building society institutions, consumers' organizations, local authorities, estate agents, chartered surveyors, legal executives and the existing conveyancing bodies.

Members are anxious that the ending of the monopoly should not lead to two tiers of conveyancers, solicitors and others, and for that reason the recommendations are geared to ensuring that licensed conveyancers will be as qualified as solicitors.

When the new conveyancer' council has been set up, existing non-solicitor conveyancers, believed to total about 100, will have a minimum period in which to register a claim for exemption from the examinations. Many of these have no paper qualifications at all but exemption would be granted on the basis of a specified number of years' – possibly 10 – experience in conveyancing.

The report also likely to float the idea that if possible, the new council should establish some sort of compensation fund such as that provided by solicitors. This provides compensation for clients who suffer a loss as a result of dishonesty on the part of a solicitor or his employee.

Solicitors are also compulsorily insured against negligence and the report is expected to recommend similar compulsory insurance for the licensed conveyancers, many of whom already have such arrangements.

The committee was set up in February by the Lord Chancellor's Department when the Government committed itself to legislation to end the conveyancing monopoly. It has been chaired by Professsor Julian Farrand, recently appointed a member of the Law Commission, who took over on the death of the first chairman, Professor Harry Street.

Science ousts Latin in private schools

By Colin Hughes

Independent and public schools have overturned their tradition of teaching classical languages in favour of studying science, a survey shows today.

In the first curriculum census aimed at measuring how much time pupils spend learning each subject in private and fee-paying school, it was found that teenage girls study a wider range of subjects than boys, but fewer study science to O-level.

Latin is now exceptional among eight-year-olds starting at preparatory school. By the age of 12 pupils in only 15 of the survey schools had to study Latin, 12 could choose to take it, and in four it was not studied at all.

Greek was taught at only nine out of 35 preparatory schools and then only briefly or to small groups. After the age of 12 fewer than one in 20 pupils studied Greek.

By the time boys reached 15, only one school, out of 39, obliged all pupils to take Latin, and only 27 per cent of girls studied Latin at 15, when most independent school pupils sit their O-levels.

Science, on the other hand, is now compulsory from the age of eight at all schools, when an average 2.3 lessons a week are taught. By the age of 13 boys attend an average 8.1 science lessons a week, and girls 6.1. At 15, boys study science for 12 lessons a week, against five each in English and mathematics.

Girls spent slightly less time on all those three fields at 15, but were offered a much wider range of optional studies in practical subjects, from health education to home economics.

Mr Martin Rogers, the Chief Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, who carried out the survey among 40 schools from each of the Independent Association of Preparatory Schools, the Headmasters' Conference, and the Girls Schools Association, said that many head teachers fear that too many topics are being crammed into the independent school curriculum.

Curriculum Census 1984 C. E. Publications Ltd, Ashley Lane, Lymington, Hants. (£1.50).

Punts will continue poling through Oxford

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Punts can continue to be poled through Oxford thanks to a decision by the Thames Water Authority yesterday to abandon a farmland drainage scheme near the city. The proposal raised a barrage of protests from the city's numerous and articulate amenity and conservation groups.

It would have meant lowering the level of the Cherwell in the city by 18 ins to drain water from the farmland on Otmoor to the north of the city. The city's protesters arose en masse two years ago to object to a government scheme to extend the M40 motorway across Otmoor. Many saw the drainage proposal as a part of the motorway plan in spite of denials from the water authority. Otmoor, a flat and sparsely-inhabited area, was the model for the chess board across which Alice travelled in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*.

London is preferred by businessmen

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

London is the favourite city of international businessmen, ahead of destinations such as Paris, New York and Hongkong, according to a new survey.

But British Airways is only the third favourite airline and Heathrow is well down the list of favourite airports, the survey in *Business Traveller* magazine says. London's hotels score badly too, with only the Hilton in the world's top 20.

Swissair is chosen by the magazine's 40,000 international readers as the best business airline, followed by Singapore Airlines, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, SAS, British Caledonian, Lufthansa and KLM.

Singapore Airlines is considered the best for meals and cabin staff; Cathay as the best for comfort; SAS the most punctual; and BA the safest. Hongkong's Mandarin Hotel is most favoured by world businessmen followed by the Shangri-la in Singapore and the Peninsula in Hongkong.

London wins its accolade as favourite city on grounds which include good business facilities, entertainment and accommodation.

A portrait of the international businessman which emerged from the survey is of a highly paid man who travels Business Class. He probably stays in a Holiday Inn wishing he was somewhere more luxurious, and pays his bills by credit card.

If he is British he would like to be in New York, but if he is from anywhere else he would rather be in London, according to the poll carried out by Drakeford Survey Research.



Bring me sunshine: Ernie Wise with Mrs Joan Morecambe (Photograph: Murray Job)

Royal show tribute to Eric Morecambe

Stars of television, film and theatre will honour Eric Morecambe in November when they stage a special royal show as a tribute to the late comedian. His partner, Ernie Wise, will host the show at the London Palladium, with the Duke of Edinburgh as chief guest.

Benny Hill will return to the stage for the first time in 20 years when he appears with a line-up of entertainers including Mike Yarwood, Bruce Forsyth, Jim Davidson, Des O'Connor, and Dickie Henderson.

Also in the cast of the show, called *Bring Me Sunshine*, will be Elaine Page, Wayne Sleep, Kenny Ball and his jazzmen.

The show aims to raise £150,000 for the British Heart Foundation, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is patron. Tickets will cost between £5 and £50. Eric Morecambe died on May 28 after a third heart attack.

Scanner may end heart deaths

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Coronary artery disease, which claims 180,000 lives a year, may be practically eliminated by new screening techniques and drug treatments, a leading heart specialist said yesterday.

Strokes may also prove to be preventable by the early detection of degeneration in the arteries supplying blood to the brain, according to Dr Donald Longmore, consultant physiologist at the National Heart Hospital in London.

The possibility has been opened up by the development of magnetic resonance scanning, a technique that uses pulses of radio waves rather than X-rays to produce pictures inside the body.

Speaking at the launch by the Coronary Artery Disease Association (Corda), of a £1.1m appeal to finance further research, Dr Longmore said that using the techniques, it was hoped to diagnose early signs of circulatory disease. New drugs based on the discovery of prostacyclins, the local hormones which prevent blood clotting against the artery walls, should them make it possible to halt or possibly reverse circulatory disease.

Dr Longmore said: "At the moment, we have to wait until the arteries to the head or the heart are three-quarters blocked and the disease disastrously advanced before we can diagnose it. Hopefully, with magnetic resonance equipment for screening the general population, it may well be that the combination of early diagnosis and new treatment will eliminate this serious disease process".

Mobile scanning trailers similar to those used by mass X-ray screening for tuberculosis could be introduced to provide early diagnosis, he suggested.

"In a generation, we may find a case of coronary artery disease as rare as a case of tuberculosis today".

Boots sets up computer centres in its shops

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

In the next few weeks Boots, the top high street retailer in home computers, is to set up "Acorn Centres" in 22 of its stores around the country. The group, which sold more than £40m of micros last year, wants "to exploit the developing serious-hobby segment of the home computer market by offering BBC 'B' (Microcomputer) and Electron computers and peripherals".

The chain has doubled its selling space in home computers in 280 of its high street stores, and taken on 120 additional computer consultants for 160 outlets.

In another development British Telecom will sell computer games to most leading high street retailers this autumn at about a third of the price (£250) for which they are normally sold. The corporation launched a cable television venture Gamestar, but has decided to capitalize on its efforts in high street because of the sluggishness of cable.

JVC, the Japanese electronics giant, which invented one of the formats used in video tape recorders, is to enter the British home computer market in October by launching a machine costing just under £300.

● Britain will take the lead in Europe using the video disc as a tool for marketing and education, according to independent research conducted for Philips, creators of the technology.

Blast kills child

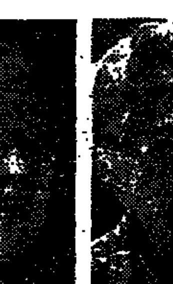
Gareth Wood, aged two, died in an explosion at his home in Wakefield Road, Drighlington, West Yorkshire, yesterday, after a gas escape was reported at the house next door. His parents, Mr Michael Wood and Mrs Margaret Wood, were not injured. Three gas workers were slightly hurt.

Forensic Sciences Conference

Crime writers in the dock

Agatha Christie, Dorothy L. Sayers and Ngaio Marsh were among crime writers in the dock yesterday at the International Association Association of Forensic Sciences Conferences ini Oxford, accused of misleading the public.

"Some of our best-known, and richest, crime writers" were "sublimely indifferent to any niceties of legal or scientific accuracy," according to Professor Bernard Knight, a Home Office Pathologist and author of seven crime novels.


Accused: Dorothy Sayers, Agatha Christie and Ngaio Marsh, crime writers "sublimely indifferent" to accuracy.

Reports from Oxford by Peter Evans and Pearce Wright

He picked out repreated flaws in the classic whodunnit formula, which calls for only two investigating officers, sometimes a lone detective inspector in a grubby raincoat and a mentally defective rural police constable on a bicycle. The fact is that most murders involve dozens and sometimes hundreds of police officers, he said.

In scores of detective novels, a suspected murder is followed virtually the next day by a coroner's inquest, where a jury brings in a verdict of murder. Even before the changes in coroner's procedure in 1980, this was impossible, Professor Knight said.

Causes of death range from the improbable to the fantastic. In Dorothy Sayers' *Unnatural Death*, two people are killed "by a hypodermic of air injected into an artery". The hypodermic suringe is about 50 times too small for a fatal dose, which has anyway to be given into a vein, not an artery.

It is impossible to be accurate and still have a good story, Professor Knight said. He praised P. D. James, the crome writer who had been on the staff of the Home Office.

Girls 'more likely to fail rehabilitation'

Dr Treves-Brown, a consultant psychiatrist at Bedford General Hospital, suggested yesterday that social workers may make inadequate assessments of the stress levels experienced by girls taken into care.

In a paper entitled *Are we too soft with the girls?*, he presented a study of 60 boys and 36 girls in the care of a local authority.

Dr Treves-Brown investigated what happened to each of his sample after they had been sent back home, or to a hostel, community school, or community home.

He concluded that although the girls had been dealt with more kindly than the boys they had a higher failure rate of rehabilitation after leaving their observation and assessment centres.

Confession risk in police custody

A normal person can make a totally false confession "under our very civilized system of police interrogation", Dr Alexander Kellam, of the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, said.

He added: "Voluntariness and non-oppression are very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve in police custody. False confessions certainly can occur even under the judge's rules, and their strict application by honest and competent policemen."

Mental handicap, youth, inadequacy of personality, all appeared to increase the risk.

Women tell of sex encounters as children

Hidden sexual experiences by girls under the age of 12 with older men, including relatives, are brought to light by a survey.

Forty six per cent of women questioned, admitted at least one sexual experience with older persons when under 16 years old. Roughly half were encounters with exhibitionists and other incidents not involving actual physical contact.

Follow-up interviews were conducted with 78 women some of whom harboured great resentment about the experiences thought their attitudes to men had been permanently soured.

The study was carried out by Professor Donald West, professor of clinical criminology, Cambridge University, supported with a DHSS grant.

LIBERAL ASSEMBLY ● Steel defied on cruise ● Controls on press demanded ● Higher education

Assembly rejects Steel plea and says cruise must go now

Reports from Stephen Goodwin, Barbara Day, and Anthony Hodges

The Liberal Assembly in Bournemouth yesterday voted in favour of an immediate withdrawal of cruise missiles from British soil despite a warning from Mr David Steel, the party leader, that such a course would be politically disastrous.

"The electorate has demonstrated time and time again, and rightly in my view, they will not vote for any party which dodges its basic responsibility to the security of our country", Mr Steel told delegates at the end of an emotionally charged debate on defence and disarmament.

The assembly voted on a series of options for inclusion in its defence resolutions. On the critical cruise issue, 611 delegates voted in favour of their immediate removal as a confidence-building measure towards disarmament, against 566 favouring a freeze on nuclear weapons with cruise missiles remaining in Britain under joint control pending their removal through negotiation.

The assembly voted, however, by 643 votes to 535 to include Polaris in arms control negotiations as opposed to scrapping it immediately. The party's policy to cancel Trident was reaffirmed.

By a large majority delegates voted on a show of hands for an immediate British declaration of "no first use" of nuclear weapons and to remain in Nato, with Britain working with its European partners to build "a European pillar" within the alliance and bring about essential changes in strategy.

Mr Stuart Mole, Chelmsford, opened the debate by moving the report of the Commission on Defence and Disarmament. It was not possible to say the pace of the arms race was one we could control, he said. The proliferation of nuclear weapons was growing and with it the risk of an accident, miscalculation, or misjudgment.

Mr Paul Wiggin, National League of Young Liberals, said he supported Britain's withdrawal from Nato and the removal of all nuclear weapons and foreign military bases from Britain. It was said that nuclear weapons had kept the peace for 40 years, but the absence of war was not peace.

Mr Ian Willis, Hampshire, said he supported the alternative proposal that Britain should remain in Nato but work to build a European pillar with the alliance to bring essential changes to Nato strategy.

By remaining in Nato the party would be committing itself to constructive development and indicating to our allies that we were concerned about their defence as well as our own. "As a committed European party I cannot see we can follow any other option", he said to loud applause.

To withdraw would be a devastating political and psychological blow to our allies. Remaining would enable us to take a lead in shaping the Nato defence structure.

Mr Alan Knott, Eastwood, supported withdrawal from Nato. We were in a position where it was impossible to take the risk of annihilation and yet we were at present a member of an organization that had a first-strike policy, he said.



Mr Steel: Arguments failed to sway delegates.

Mr David Grace, Richmond and Barnes, said he supported remaining within Nato. Our defence policy should be a security policy and about European security, he said. In the age of nuclear weapons no national government could defend itself, it could only destroy the enemy.

Mr Richard Holme, Cheltenham, favoured an immediate declaration of no – first – use of nuclear weapons. The West had allowed itself to slide into a strategy doctrine which was militarily, strategically, and, in the end, morally intolerable.

Mr John Romford, spoke in support of a call to Nato to develop all effective non-nuclear and non-provocative systems of defence so as to permit as a credible policy a declaration of no first use of nuclear weapons.

Lord Mayhew, Liberal spokesman on defence in the House of Lords, said the section of the motion calling for an investigation of initiatives including the mutual and balanced disengagement of Soviet and American forces was an important first step towards making that disengagement an objective alongside disarmament and arms control.

There was only one way in which the demand for self-determination in Germany and Eastern Europe could be reconciled with the Soviet Union's obsession with security, and that was the mutual withdrawal of Soviet and American forces as far as possible from Central Europe.

Miss Christina Baron, Wells, said they had passed a motion in 1981 against cruise. Since then the missiles had arrived but nothing else had changed. Advocating anything else was allowing the party's opponents to dictate the rules of the game. Just because Mrs Thatcher had invited cruise in did not mean Britain had to keep it.

Mrs Margaret Godden, Oxford, vice-chairman of Liberal CND, supported the immediate scrapping of Polaris. The British independent deterrent was mischievous, chauvinist, and immoral

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, and party spokesman on foreign affairs and defence in the House of Commons, spoke in support of the part of the motion saying cruise missiles should be retained under joint control as part of an immediate British freeze on nuclear weapons, pending their removal through negotiation.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, Liberal MP for Yeovil and chairman of the pre-confererence defence and disarmament commission, spoke in favour of removing cruise.

Leading article, page 11






Mrs Christine Reeves addressing the delegates to the assembly in sign language yesterday (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Power of press barons 'must be limited'

The assembly rejected a proposal to restrict an individual or organization to holding no more than 15 per cent of the shares of a national newspaper company.

Delegates did agree, however, that the power of the "press barons" should be limited through legislation and that a company should not be allowed to hold a controlling interest in more than one daily and Sunday newspaper.

Earlier this week at the commission which considered the motion for the media debate, it was pointed out that it would still be possible for someone to set up separate companies and thus control any number of newspapers.

***The assembly* also called *in* the wideranging motion for the mandatory establishment of independent editorial boards for every national newspaper and a statutory body to replace the Press Council and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission.**

Mr Christopher Green, who chaired the media commission, said that while the standard of journalism in Britain was still extremely high, he was concerned at the effect of interference on its independence.

Mr Tim Clement-Jones, chairman of the Association of Liberal Lawyers, said the continued rule of the press masterdons had to be prevented. He favoured limiting the number of papers in which a person could have a controlling interest and the percentage of shares. "It is high time that the press barons were cut down to size: and I don't mean just make them baronets."

Mr Alistair Brett, Fulham* and a *legal* adviser to *The Times*, said he favoured independent editorial boards consisting of *the editor and his senior deputies.

The board would be governed by the highest ethical standards and answerable not only to the proprietor but also to the journalists, printers, and other staff.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, a leading Liberal lawyer, argued against setting up a statutory body to discipling the press. There were increasingly ominous signs that the Governement wanted to do that, but it would be the thin end of the wedge of more control over the press and over journalists.

In the course of the debate, the assembly was addressed in sign language by Mrs Christine Reeves, of the Deaf Broadcasting Campaign.

Mrs Reeves, who is deaf, appealed *through an interpreter to Liberals to* support the campaign to get the television authorities to provide the deaf with proper access to news and current affairs so that they could play a full role in society.

Face reality on nuclear freeze, leader urges

The only credible freeze was one which faced up to the position as it was now and called an immediate halt to further deployment of nuclear weapons, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, told the assembly, during the defence and disarmament debate.

Mr Steel was defending his belief that cruise missiles already deployed in Britain should be retained until it was possible to remove them through negotiation. He warned that the electorate would not support any party which dodged its basic repsonsiblity for the security of Britain.

What happened to the Labour Party at the hands of the electorate in the last General Election should be a solemn warning to liberals not to lurch down that same unacceptable road. He said that they should be careful in reading opinion polls which said cruise was unpopular in Britain. What they said was that people wanted to get rid of cruise missiles and instead to have independent British nuclear weapons. That was not Liberal policy.

"I want the assembly to come out with a solid defence policy and a positive disaemament policy which is consistent with our long-term past and our aspirations.

"We want to move to a new no first use policy by Nato. We want to end the excessive United States domination over Nato by strengthening the European pillar.

"We want to take a new initiative to kick-start the disarmament process.

Call for GPs to supply pure heroin refused

A controversial call for the Government to allow GPs to supply pure heroin to registered addicts in order to encoutage them to volunteer for treatment was rejected y the assembly at the end of a debate on drug abuse.

Mr Ron Waddell, vice-chairman of the Scottish Liberal Party, said that if doctors were permitted to supply heroin without first insisting on detoxification it would bring many more addicts within the caring services of the National Health Service, and so provide an easier escape route for those wanting to break out of the vicious circle of the drugs underworld.

Mr Jim Bannerman (Strathkelvin and Bearsden), speaking against the proposal, said that it was an attempt to turn the clock back to the 1960s when Britain was home for junkies from all over the world.

Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Mossley Hill, said the proposal would expose GPs to evil, Mafia-style, men who would blackmail and intimidate them into supplying heroin. Inner city surgeries, in particular, would be vulnerable to burglary.

The assembly voted to delete the clause dealing with heroin from the main motion.

It supported other clauses in the motion calling on the Government to restrict the sale of glue and solvents to licensed retailers; to restrict advertisements for cigarettes and alcohol to the points of sale; to provide funds for rehabilitation centres;

The motion, as amended, was carried.

Appeal to revitalize higher education

Higher education must meet changing needs and popular demand to provide a service which could use when it suited them best, Mr Alan Leaman, chairman of the Liberal education panel, said in opening a debate on higher education.

He was moving a motion, which was overwhelmingly adopted, asserting the vital role of higher education in the regeneration of the United Kingdom's social, cultural and economic life. It also called for a detailed programme of reforms to revitalize and promote higher education.

Universites should become more responsive to local needs. There was a huge vacuum in political debate about higher education into which the Liberals could move: it mattered to party members in a way that the Conservatives would never be able to understand.

Moving an amendment, which was approved, calling for an expanded and adequately funded Open University, Mr Clement Freud, MP for Cambridgeshire North East, said that the present, rotten government, hell bent of pettifogging bureaucracy, was seeking to impose cuts which would erode the foundations

Any cuts would be a blow to the academic hopes of prisoners, members of the Armed Forces, the housebound and the handicapped. The Government did not even have the courage to kill off the Open University, only the lethargy to neglect it.

Mrs Pam Johnson, Oxford, opposed the motion because she said it made no reference to the appalling mess in the university grant system.

Dr Peter Gould, Lincoln, said that investment in higher education was one of the soundest ways of ensuring the country would be in a position to take advantage of recovery

Mr Michael Anderson, Mole Valley, said that education should be a lifeless process available to everyone who could benefit from it.

Today's debates

Attention today will be on Mr David Steel's speech to the assembly as leader of the party. Debates will cover: The status of women, unemployment, government secrecy and the sinking of the General Belgrano, reimbursing local government, and reform of the Second Chamber.

Solicitors find it pays to move

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Young solicitors in London and the Home Counties have enjoyed average salary increases of more than £2,000 in the past six months, a new survey this week shows.

The survey, conducted by Reuter Simkin, the legal recruitment consultants, was based on the salaries of some 650 solicitors placed in, or seeking new jobs through the agency, most of whom were in their twenties or thirties.

It shows that in the six months to the end of August, the average salary of those solicitors rose from £10,800 to £13,268.

There were three pay rises of £4,000: four of between £3,000 and £3,750 and 11 between £2,500 and £2,750. There was a large number of increases of £2,000 or more and very many in four figures.

The survey published in the Law Society *Gazette*, shows that most empolyer's review the salaries of their professional staff at least once a year, Reuter Simkin says.

The average pay of newly-qualified solicitors rose from £8,660 to £10,300; of those qualified from seven to 18 months from £9,270 to £11,010; and of those qualified from 19 to 30 months from £10,140, to £11,980. The pay of solicitors qualified for between 31 and 42 months rose from £11,400 to £14,210 and of those qualified more than three and a half years from £14,930 to £18,840.

Benefits varied enormously, the survey showed. They included luncheon vouchers, pensions, life assurance, ticket loans, health insurance and cars. One solicitor considered his benefits to be worth £5,000; another £3,900 and many £1,000 or more. There were many solicitors, however, receiving no benefits.

Salaries were generally bigger the larger the firm. The pay of solicitors qualified for between 19 and 30 months for example, rose to £15,000 in the firms of 21 or more partners;




Siege stone: Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher's memorial in preparation at a stone works in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. The sculptor is Mrs Rosemary Slinn and the designer Mr George Cook.

The memorial, made of Portland stone with a granite face, will be set in the pavement in St James's Square, London, next to where the policewoman was shot at the start of the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau in April.

It is the first memorial in Great Britain to a police officer killed on duty and the Police Memorial Trust which is responsible has plans for others.

It will put up a similar stone outside Harrods in London to commemorate the three killed in an IRA bomb attack there in December. They were Inspector Stephen Dodd, Sargeant Noel Lane and Woman Police Constable Jane Arbuthnot.

It will stand on the pavement within a few feet of the spot where the car carrying the bomb was parked.

£2 robbers killed man

Two men who left a man aged 79 to die in the cold after robbing him of £2 were jailed at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Barry Whetstone, aged 28, and Brian Hill, aged 31, were sentenced to five years and three years respectively for the manslaughter of Walter James. Both admitted manslaughter and robbery.

Mr Martin Bowley, QC, for the prosecution, said the two men, who were unemployed and desperate for cash, hatched a scheme to get money. They intended to burgle Mr James's home but changed their plans when they saw him walking home.

Mr Bowley said Mr James was subjected to a "savage beating". During the attack his breastbone was broken after Whetstone fell on him. Mr James died in hospital on December 14 last year, four days after the attack.

Bank gets £5m branches link-up

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The first phase of a multi-million pound telecommunications network, the biggest private operation of its type in Britain, has been completed by National Westminster Bank.

They will allow the group to offer banking services on Saturday morning from the spring.

About 600 of the bank's branches have been connected at a cost of £5m. By 1987 all 3,200 branches will be connected to the system which will allow information exchange between branches in seconds.

The saving on telephone bills is expected to be substantial as 40 per cent of the calls made by the bank are between branches.

Mr Gordon Reeve, general manager of Natwest's management services division, said: "It will improve services to custommers and increase office efficiency."

The network will enable the bank to open 30 branches on a Saturday morning and later extend it to 200.

At those branches selected for Saturday opening, the bank will increase the number of automatic cash dispensers

Man dies in M3 rescue attempt

A man was killed as he went to help a boy who was knocked down by a car while playing near the M3 motorway at Sunbury Cross, Surrey. Police were last night trying to identify the man, in his twenties, who died in the Central Middlesex Hospital yesterday.

The boy, Kelly Bishop, aged 14, of Spelthorne Grove, Sunbury, was critically ill after suffering serious head and leg injuries in the accident, on the elevated section of the M3 near his home.

His sister Karen, aged 18, said her brother and other youths had been playing in the subway below the motorway. She denied rumours that they were playing "chicken" and did not know what he was doing on the M3.

The police said they were interviewing a man who called at Winchester police station and said he believed he might have hit something on the M3 about the time of the accident.

'Minder' case

Joseph Williams, aged 25, a shipping manager of Honeywell Road, Clapham, South London, accused of robbing Penny Cole, an actress, of a gold chain valued at £500 on August 29, was remanded on unconditional bail at Marlborough Street Magistrate's Court yesterday. Mrs Cole's husband is George Cole, star of the television series *Minder*.

Yacht rescue

Two people were rescued by the Yarmouth lifeboat yesterday after their yacht was engulfed by a 25ft wave off the Needles, Isle of Wight. One of them was named as Mr Desmond Walker, of Priory Road, Gosport, Hampshire.

Peak park plan

Negotiations to open another 20 square miles of the Peak National Park for ramblers and climbers, are taking place with landowners in Derbyshire. During the past two years, protesters have staged trespass demonstrations on shooting moors in a campaign for access rights.

TV mansion fire

A seventeen century mansion in the Irish Republic used for the television series *The Irish RM* was destroyed by fire yesterday. Morristown Lattin, near Newbridge, co Kildare, was unoccupied and had been sold six months ago for Pt1m.

هكذا من الاجل

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

It was a bad day for the Alliance at Bournemouth yesterday. In voting for the immediate withdrawal of all cruise missiles already deployed in Britain rather than simply halting further deployment, the Liberal conference took a symbolic step in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The conflicts with the policy of the SDP and will not be popular with the electorate. Public opinion, is, it is true, seriousldy divided on the merits of cruise. But,no matter how the question is put in opinion polls, it is clear that there is a *strong majority against unilateraism.* Anyone attending this conference must be aware that while the critical vote yesterday was on the specific issue of cruise, the decision was much influenced by the broader sentiment infavour of unilateralism that has been flowing strongly throughout the week.

The conference voted against a proposal to take Britain out of Nato and to remove all nuclear weapons and foreign military bases from this country. *It also decided that Polaris* should be included in arms negotiations rather than be scrapped forthwith.

So the Liberals have stopped short of adopting unilateralism outright. But the vote on cruise *none-the-less marked a victory* for the unilateralists and even on the more narrow question of cruise itself the Liberals found themselves in direct disagreement with the SDP.

Steel's authority undermined

The decision must also have undermined Mr David Steel's authority within his party and probably in the eyes of his Alliance partners as well. There are those who say that Mr Steel was tactically unwise to put his authority at risk by intervening personally in the debate yesterday.

But a leader who was not prepared to offer direct guidance to his party on a contentious and critical issue because it would be unpopular for him to do so would not be worthy of his office; and a party that expected its leader to shirk such a challenge would not be worth leading.

Mr Steel may possibly have enhanced his public reputation by fighting his corner. Had he not done so he would have been left with the unedifying choice of either pretending that he was happy with a decision that he was known to oppose or feebly wringing his hands when it was too late.

Mr Steel deserves respect for his courage from his Social Democratic partners. *But they* may wonder how much weight he now carries and they are bound to have all the more doubts as to whether the Liberals are their natural bedfellows.

Anyone present both at Buxton last week and at Bournemouth this week is forced to acknowledge that, however strong the tactical arguments for the two parties getting together – and I believe them to be overwhelming – these have been two very different conferences. The SDP does seem more realistic and more in touch with public opinion.

Task is to agree on defence

The task now will be to see if it is possible for the two parties to put together an agreed defence policy. The SDP does *not* have much *room* for manoeuvre. One of the principle reasons why its founders left Labour was that they were no longer prepared to go along with shoddy compromises on defence.

***They would* hardly strengthen their claim to public support if they were now to indulge in the kind of games with the Liberals that they would not tolerate with their old Labour colleagues.**

How much room* for movement do the Liberals have? The vote yesterday does not suggest much readiness for compromise. Yet the debate was conducted in good humour with courtesy from both sides *towards their opponents.

Even some of the strong advocates of the new policy saw this as an occasion for the Liberals to adopt their own positions, in readiness for negotiation with the SDP at the next stage. *That logically must* imply some willingness to compromise. But it will not now be easy to get a policy agreed by both parties that is not an obvious fudge which would do neither any good.

***The danger for* the Liberals and the Social Democrats now is that they are beginning to look rather too much like one of those couples who cannot live happily without each other but cannot live happily with each other *either*.**

Pretoria and its foes attack UK's handling of Durban six

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Britain's handling of the Durban consulate affair came under attack here yesterday by both the South African Government and its anti-apartheid opponents.

A statement issued on behalf of Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, said that the South African Government "intends demanding action from the United Kingdom Government on six fugitives still taking refuge in the consulate in Durban".

This was a reference to three six African and Indian anti-apartheid campaigners wanted by the South African security police who sought sanctuary in the British Consulate in the port city on September 13 and are still there.

Meanwhile, the United Democratic Front (UDF), a multi-racial organization dedicated to the dismantling of apartheid and the establishment of full political rights for all South Africans, has castigated Britain for refusing to intervene on behalf of the six men with Pretoria.

One of the six, Mr Archie Gumeda, is president of the UDF, and all the others are members of the Natal Indian Congress (NIG), a UDF affiliate. They were arrested on the eve of last month's election to new Indian and Coloured parliamentary chambers.

They were later released after a Supreme Court judge declared their arrest unlawful, but the Government immediately ordered that they should be detained.

In its statement the UDF said that Britain had by its attitude given the impression that it "has chosen to ally itself with the racist regime in its quest to suppress the democratic aspirations of the South African people."

Mr Botha did not say why his Government was no longer satisfied with the British handling of the consulate situation, which last week he described as "correct". Nor did he immediately specify what action he intended asking of London.

A crucial step in the legal battle being waged by the six men takes place today in Pietermaritzburg, when the Supreme Court hears their request to have the detention orders served on them declared invalid. It is not clear how soon the court will deliver its verdict.

If the ruling is favourable, the six men will leave the consulate, a NIC spokesman said yesterday.

If it goes against them, they could decide to stay in the consulate while a further appeal is made to the Appellate Division of the Surpeme Court in Bloemfontein.

At a press conference here yesterday, Professor Hoosen Cootvadia, an executive member of NIC who has just returned from Britain, said that Britain had always shown duality in its approach to South Africa. It was full of fine-sounding statements, but these were never "paralleled by performance", he said.

He said that the consulate staff in Durban had used "covered and subtle forms of coercion" to make it as difficult as possible for the six men to stay there.

Mr Meese: No basis for prosecution

Prosecutor clears Meese

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and President Reagan's nominee for Attorney-General was yesterday cleared by a special prosecuter of allegations of criminal conduct in his financial dealings.

A 385-page report drawn up by Mr Jacob Stein found that there was "no basis for bringing a prosecution against Mr Meese", who had been accused of arranging government jobs for friend in returns for loans to himself and his wife.

The report, which took five monhs to complete, ends a controversy which has blocked Senate approval of Mr Meese's nomination as Attorney-General.

But it does not clear the way for his confirmation by the Senate for the time being. Earlier this month, the Senate announced that it would delay action on his nomination for the rest of this year out of concern that it would becme a political issue during the election campaign.

President Reagan had stood by Mr Meese throughout the investigation. Democrats accused Mr Meese of being part of the "sleaze factor" surrounding the President

Zaire ready to join Chad withdrawal

From Diana Geddes Paris

President Mobutu indicated here yesterday that Zaire might be willing to withdraw its troops from Chad after the departure of the Libyan and French troops. Zaire says it has about 1,000 soldiers supporting president Hissène Habré in Chad.

Speaking to journalists after a meeting with President Mitterrand, Mr Mobutu expressed great satisifaction at the Franco-Libyan agreement to withdraw their troops, adding: "Whether it is Libya, France or Zaire, no one can claim that they can remain forever in Chad".

He said that he would be meeting President Habré next week after his return from the United States

Turning to the possibility of *assembling representatives of* the warring factions in Chad in Brazzaville for a peace conference, Mr Mobutu said: "In the present circumstances I am beginning to believe in its success".

With the exception of Chad and Nigeria, who have expressed strong reserves about the real intention of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, most African countries have publicly welcomed the Franco-Lybyan agreement.

Mr Gouaro Lassou, the Chadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was passing through Paris yesterday on his way to New York, said." "We do not trust Colonel Gaddafi. The French Government may have *erred in its judgment* concerning the bilateral withdrawal of (Libyan and French) troops".

M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister, insisted yesterday that the four countries chosen to monitor the withdrawal of the troops due to begin next Tuesday would not be concerned with the internal affairs of Chad.





Cheer and gloom: Reflecting his 21-point lead in the latest opinion poll, President Reagan campaigns in Hammonton, New Jersey, while Ms Geraldine Ferraro seems less confident at a Democratic rally in Chicago.

Reagan bears gifts to corn country

From Christopher Thomas, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

President Reagan's made-for-television reelection campaign descended on the politically uncertain corn country of Iowa yesterday, bearing gifts for America's hard-pressed farmers. "There is no America without the American farm," the President said.

The gifts, despite Mr Reagan's grand claims, are regarded locally with heavy scepticism. Only those on the very verge of financial collapse will benefit. For most, nothing will change. Throughout the country thousands of farmers have gone bankrupt in recent years from a *combination of falling land* prices, soaring interest rates and low prices for produce.

It has shaken the farmers' traditional fealty to the Republican camp. The Democrats, too, are distrusted. In Iowa, *President Carter's grain embargo* against the Soviet Union was a regional disaster, one that Mr Reagan and the Republicans are exploiting to the hilt.

Mr Reagan's package of loan guarantees and debt *deferrals* was formerly announced at the White House before he landed in Cedar Rapids on another day



trip of campaigning. "I know none of you are going to believe this," he told reporters. "It was not done with the election in mind."

The rfarmers did not believe that either. Polls show that farmers' traditional support for the Republicans has slipped to 69 per cent although only 15 per cent said they would vote for Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic contender for the White House. Farmers' leaders yesterday did not believe the aid package would substantially change that picture.

Mr Reagan performed something of a delicate balancing act in carrying his standard "America is back" message to the farmers of Iowa. He even conceded a reference to the *Grapes of Wrath*, "the bulldozer being the taxman knocking down the farm a family had lived in for generations". The Republicans, though, were trying to stop the bulldozer dead in its tracks and keep the farm *intact, he said.*

After speaking to a rally at Cedar Rapids airport Mr Reagan made his way to the Brockschink farm in Norway, Iowa. He told farmers, gathered beside sprawling acres of corn on the cob, of the many economic benefits that America has derived from his presidency. "Even though your road to prosperity has been longer, even though the grade is *steeper, we are moving in the* right direction again."

At the outset Mr Reagan's aides ackowledged that this was not going to be one of the great trips. That seems to have been borne out by the reaction of local farmers' leaders. The US farm bureau estimates that about 250,000 of the nation's two million farmers face serious debt problems. The National Farmers' Union, while welcoming Mr Reagan's aid package, said it was "too late for a lot of guys".

But Mr Reagan refused to be gloomy. "It puzzles me how some could already forget that until four years ago they [the Democrats] left farmers stuck in the swamp... I know of your problems. As I see it there is no America without American farms."

Double married bliss in jeopardy

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm

A Swedish foreign aid worker who returned from Zambia with two wives has been told by the immigration authorities here that he must choose just one before their tourist visas run out on October 15.

Mr Matti Suokka, aged 35, has two children by one wife, three by the other. He married them according to local custom *and quite legally in Zambia* 10 years ago, with six months between the marriages. Their names are Loyce and Gladness.

"I could have had more wives if I had wanted to," said Mr Suokka yesterday. "It's a question of practicalities, really. For me two is enough.

"I love both my wives. It is much more honest for me to live with two wives than to keep one and have the other as a mistress, which is exactly what the authorities are telling me I should do."

The family is living with Mr Suokka's parents in Norrkoping, south of Stockholm, as the authorities ponder the case.

Mr Bjorn Weibo, of the Swedish Immigration Authority, said indignantly: "Swedish society is built on the idea of monogamy. He can't be allowed to keep both wives. Just look at the question of widows' pension if anything happened to him – would the state be expected to pay both of them?"



Happy families: Mr Suokka, his two wives and five children at home in Stockholm.

Saudi ship blasted in Red Sea

Cairo (Reuter) – A merchant ship reported it had been damaged by a suspected mine in the Red Sea early yesterday, in the first such blast in the waterway since a spate of explosions in early August, Egyptian secuity sources said.

The incident aroused concern that a further series of time-fused mines might be set to go off in the strategic waterway.

Yesterday's blast occurred under the Saudi-registered Belkis, a 3,114-ton cargo ship and ferry, which was heading for Jeddah to bring home Egyptian pilgrims from Mecca.

None of the 36 crew on board was hurt but some damage was done, shipping agent said. Egyptian security sources said the ship stopped after the explosion off the small port of Ain Soukhna.

The blast was within 10 miles of the southern exit of the canal, apparently in waters traversed by many ships and scoured by British mine hunters since the *last explosion on August 15.*

British navy experts were working to recover intact a suspect mine they found on Sunday on the seabed in the same area – in the Gulf of Suez just south of the Suez Canal.

● **PARIS:** *Shortly* before news came through that a Saudi ship had been blown up south of Suez, M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister, was announcing in Paris the end of French mine-sweeping operations in the Red Sea (Diana Geddes writes). The four French mine-sweepers had been recalled on September 17.

Unaware of the latest explosion, M Hernu told parliament: "I think that it is unlikely that mines which were laid during the summer could still be found, because it is not impossible that they were provided with a self-destruct system which went off on a fixed date."

France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Egypt began mine-sweeping operations at the request of Saudi Arabia and Egypt after 16 ships had been damaged.

The "Islamic Jihad" group claimed responsibility for laying 192 mines in the Red Sea after the first explosions in July.

Andreotti unrepentant

Rome (AP) – Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italin Foreign Minister, yesterday defended *his controversial views against* Germany's reunification and called his critics "unfair, hasty and biased."

Appearing before the foreign affairs committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Andreotti declared: "I did not say anything heretical.

"What I have said – and upon which there have been made some emotional and summary interpretations – does not contradict our policy."

Speaking to a Communist Party rally a week ago, Signor Andreotti said: "Pan-Germanism is something that must be overcome. There are two German states and there must remain two German states."

Later he tried to clarify his statement by saying that all he intended was that this was not the time to discuss changing postwar borders when there were so many other problems

Baghdad claims Kharg oil installations hit

Baghdad (Reuter, AD) – Iraq said yesterday it had attacked oil installations at Iran's Kharg island oil terminal in the Gulf. This was in retaliation for last Sunday's Iranian attack on Iraqi oil jetties at the head of the Gulf, it was said.

The military statement did not say whether the attack had been carried out by Iraqi aircraft or surface-to-surface missiles.

It warned Tehran that "Iraq is capable of dealing devastating blows to Iran's oil and economic installations if Iran does not stop its attacks".

The Israeli statement described yesterday's action as a "warning strike" and did not say what its effects had been.

Iran and Iraq, at war for the past four years, have in recent months spread their ground war to the Gulf itself, including attacks on ships and oil installations.

No official reaction was immediately available in Tehran.

Exercise Lionheart

Hurry up, soldier, hang about

From Colin Hughes, Benstorf, West Germany

"Come on," said the sergeant, *"you've got to hurry up* and wait." This is the first enemy facing soldiers on an exercise the size of Lionheart: tedium.

The other two are Red forces, which are real but imaginary, and Orange forces which are imaginary but real. The first represents the Warsaw Pact countries who have decided to split Nato by invading West Germany. The second are Dutch, American, Belgian,and British troops pretending to be Warsaw Pact forces. This war games scenario being played across the country roads and fields of West Ge4many has taken the "play planners" 18 months to prepare, fixing *it* only enough to ensure that squaddie boredom is thoroughly outgunned.

Here, we journalists, pretending to be war co-respondents, have a distinct advantage over troops on the ground because we know what is going to happen in advance or nearly.

Arriving at Divisional Headquarters at midnight we jump wearily from our Land-Rover into another anonymous farmyard while our military escort "minder" boldly marches up to *the sentry.*

Seconds later we are on our knees with hands waving foolishly in the air. Our escort does not have the password and the corporal is keen. That minor delay overcome, we tour *Third Armoured Division headquarters*, where Major-General Tony Walker has a dozen wonderfully coloured maps which look like an architect's design for a 1960s exhibition centre being constantly rebuilt, *but actually describe the battle* in incomprehensible acronyms.

The general had an eloquently simple view of relations with war reporters, simulated or otherwise: although information at home should be freely *provided*, he believes "the soldier's right to live overwhelms the public's right to know".

The censorship problem sensibly settled we bed down on the officers' mess floor, otherwise a local bar, *to discover* that if nothing else, the noise is real.

At the general's briefing the next morning the air commader gives his forecast for the day. "It will rain around 1200 hours." So, *it appears* has been the prediction every day this *week, but the harvested* fields seem dustily dry. By mid morning we are basking in glorious sunshine on a hillside watching American tanks flee up the valley while Major Nigel Alderman, company *commander in the Staffordshire* Regiment chuckles over the battle.

The Americans came sailing up the valley in tanks and troop carriers, their leader gaily waving a V sign from his turret. *Seconds later they were obliterated* by the major's guns. Unfortunately this left no smoking ruin, though the local stubble burning lent a little to the imagination.

And so we bounce on again only to run into an ambush as we drive through the village of Stadtoldendorf, a dozen characters wearing jackets and pressed trousers, a decidely smarter uniform than our camouflage combat gear, effect a perfect *flank attack. Only* after they have emerged from their well-concealed post in a roadside gasthaus do we identify the fourth enemy: our colleagues, the London defence correspondents, 10 kilometres behind the lines.

French TV man reported in Soviet custody

Islamabad (AFP) – Jacques Abouchar, the French television journalist who was captured in an ambush in Afghanistan on Monday, was seen in the custody of Soviet troops at Kandahar airport the next day, resistance sources said here yesterday.

The quoted eyewitnesses in Kandahar as saying M Abouchar, aged 52, was being treated for a shoulder injury suffered when the car in which he was travelling with the mujahidin insurgents was attacked, *reportedly by Soviet troops, some 12* miles inside Afghanistan.

It was not immediately clear whether M Abouchar had been flown to Kabul, although observers expected this to be his next stop.

M Aboucher was seen with an Afghan guerrilla wounded in the same ambush, a pro-resistance Afghan Islamic Press news agency report said.

A spokesman of the National Independence Front of Afghanistan, whose mujahidin from Quetta accompanied the French team secretly into Afghanistan, told AFP that several mujahidin were also killed and wounded in what was described as a "purely Soviet attack".

Ali pleads from hospital against boxing bar

New York (Reuter) – His face puffy, his tongue tripping over words Muhammad Ali pleaded, from the hospital testing him, for a possible brain disorder, that boxing not be banned.

"I don't think they can stop boxing because I may have (an) ailment", the once fast-talking former heavyweight champion said.

"If you're going to start protecting people because they're hurting each other then you got to stop a lot of sports", he added.

The 42-year-old Ali has been in Columbia Presbyterian Hospital's neurological ward since Tuesday night to determine why he is afflicted with chronic tiredness, slurred speech and leaden gait.

His physician, Mr Martin Ecker, said on Wednesday that Ali might be suffering from a treatment malady known as Boxer's Parkinson's, which results from the trauma of being hit frequently in the head.

Mr Ecker ruled out the more debilitating Parkinson's Disease and denied that the former champion, who has admitted being hit 1.5 million times in his 25-year ring career, was "punch drunk".

Sleepy trial judge in Hitler case removed

Hamburg – Herr August Barke, a lay magistrate who fell asleep on Wednesday during the *Hitler diaries trial* here, has been replaced by a substitute. However, neither of the defence lawyers has asked for a retrial, as the law entitles them to do (Michael Binyon writes).

Herr Hans-Ulrick Schroeder, *the presiding judge, announced* yesterday that Herr Barke, who had to be woken by shouts from the public gallery, had produced a doctor's certificate to say he was unable to sit through the lengthy trial. He appeared to fall asleep in every session during the rambling testimony of Herr Gerd Heidemann and Herr Konrad Kujau, who are accused of defrauding *Stern* magazine by selling it the fake diaries.

Tax order for Abba company

Stockholm – A court here has ruled that a company controlled by the pop group Abba should pay £150,000 back taxes on a Stock Exchange deal concluded in 1980, the first of two charges of tax evasion against the group and its manager, Mr Stikkan Andersson (Christopher Mosey writes).

Abba have also been accused by the Swedish tax authority of withholding *£3.8m in another* deal in 1981 and Mr Andersson has threatened to transfer the group's business to England "if the tax authority does'nt change its attitude".

Doe dismisses minister

Abidjan (Reuter) – President Samuel Doe of Liberia has dismissed his information minister, Mr G. V. Kromah, for persistently referring to the establishment of a one-party dictatorship in Liberia, Monrovia Radio said.

The radio, monitored here, quoted Mr Doe as saying his government had no intention of introducing such a system and that it would be inconsistent with Liberia's constitution.

Moscow bans fun runners

Moscow (Reuter) – The Soviet authorities have called a halt to jogging in Moscow streets and ordered Western embassies to stop their staff taking part in regular fun runs which "interfered with the normal life of the city".

A regular Monday evening run has become something of a tradition for resident Western diplomats, businessmen and journalists.

Poisoner jailed

Krefeld (Reuter) – Maria Velten, a 68-year-old West German mother of six, received three life sentences and an additional 15 years for poisoning two husbands, a lover, her father and an aunt because they were a nuisance. She fed them blueberry puddings laced with herbicide.

Drunken sailing

Budapest (Reuter) – A Hungarian hydrofoil captain, Jozsef Gyurics [illegible] guilty yesterday to "drunken sailing" in connexion with a collision on the river Danube in Austria in which a British woman tourist was killed and 10 other *passengers seriously injured*

Marbles plea

Greece yesterday formally requested the return from Britain of the Elgin Marbles through Unesco's newly formed procedure for the return of cultural heritage. Britain will have a year in which to respond.

Murder charge

Clermont-Ferrand (AFP) – Albert Bernardot, aged 35, has been charged with the murder of a British woman, Valerie Osborne, who was in the French town for a meeting of members of the Church of Scientology.

Sub in trouble

Tokyo (Reuter) – A Soviet missile-carrying Golf II class submarine was seen drifting under escort about 50 miles north-west of Oki island yesterday with white smoke coming *from its snorkel*, the Japanese Defence Agency said.

Killer executed

Starke, Florida (AP) – James Henry, aged 34, who denied *killing* an 81-year-old civil rights leader, died in the Florida electric chair yesterday, the seventh person executed in the state this year.

Aid agreement

Seoul (AP) – South Korea said it would pick up flood aid materials from North Korea at the truce village of Panmunjom, but made no commitment for a second meeting.

Mitterrand visit

Paris, (Reuter) – President Mitterrand will make a state visit to Britain with his wife from October 23 to 26.

Obote airport

Kampala (AP). – Entebbe airport, scene of the Israeli raid in 1976 to free hostages held by hijackers, has been renamed after President *Milton Obote*.

Tearful Hawke defends himself against claims of criminal links

From Tony Dobouslin
Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, broke down and wept during an emotional, televised press conference in Canberra yesterday. He was replying to a reporter who asked if attacks on him alleging that he has protected criminals affected his wife and children as well.

Last week, Mr Andrew Peacock, the leader of the Opposition, suggested both inside and outside Parliament that Mr Hawke has associated with criminals and was being "soft" on organized crime. Mr Peacock called Mr Hawke a "little crook" and a "perverter of the law" who "associated with criminals" and took orders from criminals.

Mr Hawke told reporters that he had not instructed his solicitors to sue the Opposition leader and would not unless Mr Peacock repeated the attacks again outside Parliament.

"I will let this matter go, up until the Parliament, and in the hope, that by then Mr Peacock will have the honour and decency to retract." Mr Hawke said. "In public life you cannot, it seems to me, entirely abandon the rights you have because it is not only a matter affecting yourself...You don't cease to be a husband."

Here Mr Hawke's voice broke and he began to cry. He stopped talking for a few seconds as scores of camera shutters clicked and struggled to regain his composure.

He then continued: "You don't cease to be a father, my children and my wife have a right to be protected in this matter...But I trust it won't be necessary."

Mr Hawke was then asked if he was particularly upset by a story in the news weekly *The National Times* that his daughter successfully appealed in a New South Wales district court in 1982 against two drug convictions.

Miss Susan Hawke had been convicted in February, 1982, of using premises to cultivate Indian hemp and of possession of the drugs and had been fined. Both convictions were quashed in September, 1982.

With tears streaking down his cheeks, Mr Hawke said: "Of course I was...like any father, I love my daughter...I trust her and she was completely exonerated by the processes of the law. I had no contact with the judge or anyone else involved in it and yet, you have this insinuation that affects her. Of course I am upset."

Earlier, Mr Hawke had released an 11-page statement refuting Mr Peacock's allegations that he was "soft" on organized crime and had ordered the early winding up of the Costigan Royal Commission on organized crime to protect certain individuals.

After Mr Hawke's emotional press conference Mr Peacock said he sympathized with the Prime Minister but maintained that he and his family had been the target of the worst vilification over 18 months. He said that he had been accused of being a liar and friend of tax cheats, among other things.

Mr John Howard, deputy leader of the Opposition, said last night that Mr Hawke had "a glass jaw" when it came to taking criticism. He could hand it out but did not like taking it.



Public grief: Mr Hawke wiping away his tears while refuting the personal attacks made on himself.

Fights in House as Rama Rao wins vote

From Our Correspondent
Delhi

Mr N T Rama Rao, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, yesterday won a vote of confidence in the Hyderabad State Assembly by a comfortable majority, securing 171 votes to nil in a 294-member House. The Opposition, including members of the Congress (I) party staged a walk-out before the voting.

The protest was over the election of new Speaker, a nominee of Mr Rama Rao, and the ousting of some Opposition members who had pulled microphones from their seats and nearly stalled the proceedings.

One politician was knocked unconscious and taken to hospital when fist-fights broke out minutes after the assembly session opened.

The former Chief Minister, Mr Bhaskara Rao, and his men tried to raise points of order. When the Speaker did not allow them to do so, they became unruly.

Marshals were called to oust some members. Then the congress (I), supporters of Mr Bhaskara Rao and a few others left the House and protested to the State Governor about the "unconstitutional manner" in which the proceedings had been conducted.

They objected that there had not been secret balloting. Mr Bhaskara Rao denounced the vote as a "rape of democracy."

The House was adjourned *sine die* after Mr Rama Rao won the vote.

The vote of confidence ends a phase of uncertainty which tormented the state after State Governor installed Mr Bhaskara Rao as Chief Minister.

Thousands of people in lorries and buses later poured into Hyderabad to celebrate Mr Rama Rao's victory.

The Aquino assassination

Marcos hints at military guilt

From Keith Dalton
Manila

President Marcos yesterday assured the people of the Philippines that if the military was implicated in the killing of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, then those responsible would be brought to trial.

It was the first time Mr Marcos had conceded the possibility that a soldier could have killed his chief political rival more than a year ago when he returned home from three years in the United States.

Mr Marcos also denied an earlier statement attributed to him that he believed the assassin was a communist gunman. "I didn't say that that was my opinion," he responded when asked at a Rotary luncheon whether he would accept a commission of inquiry finding that the assassin was one of Aquino's military escorts not a communist agent.

President Marcos explained that his statements had been based on initial police reports that an alleged communist, Rolando Galman, was the killer. The Galman and Aquino families support opposition claims that Galman, whom soldiers killed moments after Aquino was shot, was a scapegoat and that one of Aquino's five military escorts was the killer.



Aquino: His family blames escorts



Mr Marcos: Denied gunman statement

Mr Marcos's careful clarification coincided with an exclusive American newspaper report, quoting an unnamed senior official of the Aquino commission of inquiry, which said the killing was a military conspiracy.

Although formal hearings ended in July, the 10-month inquiry has still not released its report because the five-member panel fears it will provoke a violent reaction from the armed forces, the report said.

It was the third alleged leak in three weeks, all to American newspapers, implicating the military in the August 21, 1983 killing which led to the worst political and economic crisis of the 19-year-old Marcos Government.

The three reports all quoted board officials. General Fabian Ver, the armed forces Chief of Staff, said on Monday that the military would abide by the findings of the inquiry but also appealed to the public against speculating on the commission's findings.

Mrs Corazon Agrava, the commission chairman, last week disclaimed the reported leaks and said no official had been authorized to make any premature announcements which, she said, were designed to put pressure on the board.

Swiss split over A-power vote

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Swiss are deciding in a referendum this weekend whether to end the construction of more nuclear power reactors and concentrate instead on energy sources that are "safe, economical and environmentally acceptable".

Seldom have Switzerland's 4.1 million voters been the target of counsels so intense, divergent and sometimes grotesquely simplistic as those now directed at them. The nuclear power lobby is asserting that an affirmative vote will jeopardize the country's future wellbeing, raise income tax further and, as a consequence of high-cost energy, create widespread unemployment.

"It is easier to split atoms than prejudice" Albert Einstein is being quoted as saying by one eight-page pro-nuclear propaganda sheet pushed into every letter box. "Progress has always aroused apprehension. The train was described as 'a criminal folly' and it was believed that electricity and electric lamps would cause both blindness and baldness", it added.

The proposals were put forward by more than a score of different groups, loosely associated through their unease about the long-term safety of nuclear reactors and doubts regarding the storage in the country of highly radioactive waste.

This latter consideration has been to the forefront of public attention for the past five years with various sites proposed and repeated assurances given by the concern charged with the disposal of nuclear waste. The latter now claims to "see on the horizon the way opening for final disposal".

The economic stakes are high. The country's four nuclear plants – a fifth is about to come on line – cover six per cent of the country's energy requirements. Two more are projected and at two others construction has been blocked.

An affirmative vote would also mean that the five existing plants could not be technically improved and would have to be closed down at the end of their estimated life, by about 2025 at the latest.

While there is undoubtedly much public support for this anti-nuclear initiative, the vote will show how much this may have been diminished by the sudden realization of what is happening to the forests – and, indeed to the soil – through the cumulative effects of acid rain, attributable to hydro-carbon pollutants.

González takes plea to Dublin

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's negotiations for entry into the EEC have reached a critical stage. Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, said here yesterday before flying to Dublin for a two-day visit.

Señor González tried to sound optimistic, maintaining it would still be possible for Spain to join by January 1986 as scheduled, even though some issues might still be left over to resolve.

It was the first time the Spanish Prime Minister has admitted such a possibility publicly. Reports from Brussels continue to detail the practical obstacles in the negotiations, particularly on olive oil and fishing.

Two negotiating sessions with Spain this month have been fruitless, almost turning Señor González's trip into a merely a symbolic affair. Madrid knows it is the Ten with whom it has to negotiate, and Dublin has persistently called on its more powerful partners to show flexibility. In any case, political support for Spanish entry was given only eight days ago in the Irish capital by all the Community's Foreign Ministers.

Ireland is one of the countries which has benefited most from the EEC fishing policy now penalizing Spain. Galician fisherman claim, for instance, to have discovered and fished the so-called "Irish box" from which Spain is now theoretically excluded. But the Irish could not make unilateral concessions on EEC policy even if they wished.

Spain's fight against exclusion from the rich coastal waters it previous fished is behind the solid agreement between Madrid and Lisbon which surfaced this week in Brussels.

Marchais tries to revive the party spirit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

After three days of tense debate behind closed doors, the so-called hardliners in the French Communist Party's Central Committee appear to have scored another success over the would-be "renovators" in the fierce internal struggle over the party's future that has been going on since its severe setback in the European elections.

The renovators, who believe the party needs to undergo what one former Communist Minister described as a veritable "cultural revolution" if it is to survive, have been silenced for the time being. The 150-page report presented to the 146-member Central Committee by M Georges Marchais, the party leader, was adopted unanimously, save for one (brave) abstention.

But it is unlikely that the debate, once begun, can be stifled so easily and much heart-searching and discussion is likely to continue throughout the autumn, at least at grass roots level, on the direction the party should now take before a new policy is adopted at the next triennial congress, its twenty-fifth, in February. As one observer commented, a battle has been won by the hardliners, but the war is not yet over.

M Marchais's report, which is to form the basis for a further document to be presented to the congress, broadly adopts the classic hardline position in blaming the decline on its association with an unpopular government, rather than on any more deep-seated causes within the party itself; but it also makes some apparent concessions to sweeten the pill for the renovators.

The door to a possible new union of the left with the Socialists is not slammed shut, for example. Although the report says that experience showed that "summit" agreements between parties were fragile affairs, it insists that its call for a new popular *Rassemblement* of the left at grass roots level "does not in any way mean that the union of the left should be buried and that agreements between parties no longer have any *raison d'etre*...

"We are totally ready to take action on any subject with the Socialist Party, or with any other left-wing party, whenever that is possible." M Marchais says, adding that the Communists' departure from the Government was "in no way an abandonment".

"We did everything we could, right up to the end, to make the association of Communists and Socialists in government succeed," he continues. "We very much hope that the government will undergo an attack of conscience (about its change of policy from the 1981 Socialist-Communist accord), even if there are no signs of that happening at present."

M Marchais tries to pin the blame for the rupture on the Socialists. They seemed increasingly to be advancing the idea of the disappearance of a government majority based on a union of the left in favour of an alliance between the Socialist party and the parties on the right, he suggests.

In fact, the Socialists have repeatedly said they hope that the Communists do return to a union of the left. Meanwhile, at local level, the Socialist-Communist alliance continues, and the Socialists said recently that they are still prepared to come to an agreement with the Communists in the cantonal elections next spring, under which the weaker candidate of the left would step down in favour of the one considered most likely to win.

Seamen freed without signing confession

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Five American seamen held by the Soviet Union for a week in north-eastern Siberia were released on Wednesday, without signing a statement saying they had consciously violated Soviet territorial waters.

Their 120ft fishing supply boat, the Freida K, was seized in waters off Alaska on September 12. They were held in a hotel in the port of Ureliki in Siberia, on the Bay of Providence, across the Bering Strait, because Soviet authorities claimed they had violated Soviet territorial waters.

The Soviet icebreaker Aisberg released the men and their supply ship to the United States' Coast Guard cutter Sherman in international waters off Alaska.

The men and the ship appeared in good condition, a State Department spokesman said. The seamen told the department that they did not sign anything, he added.

The US protested to Moscow about America's limited consular access to the detained seamen and the alleged Soviet demand that they sign a statement that they deliberately sailed into Soviet territorial waters.

Even if the ship had sailed into Soviet territory "clearly their voyage was an innocent one and that should have been apparent".

Case of the subversive tomb stone

Singapore (Reuter) – A man found guilty of erecting a subversive tombstone over the grave of his brother, executed in Malaysia last year for communist underground activities, has lost his appeal against conviction.

But the Singapore High Court reduced the one-year jail sentence on Mr Tan Chu Boon to one month, although it maintained that the inscription on the tombstone was prejudicial to the security of Singapore.

The government prosecutor told the court that the inscription glorified Mr Tan's brother, Chay Wa, by describing him as a revolutionary warrior and a martyr.

It also contained other inflammatory terms aimed at overthrowing the governments of Singapore and Malaysia by violent means, the prosecutor said.

Mr Tan's lawyer denied that the inscription was intended to excite violence or revolution. He said Mr Tan was not a member of any political party.

Communism is outlawed in Malaysia and Singapore.

● The inscription reads in part: "Tomb of martyr Tan Chay Wa, a district committee member of the Malayan National Liberation Front. Born on 7 February 1949, sacrificed on 18 January 1983." (Our Foreign Staff writes).

It goes on to allege that after his arrest in June 1979 he was "cruelly beaten up and subjected to coercive threats and inducements."

Chay Wa was convicted under the Internal Security Act for possession of a pistol and seven rounds of ammunition.

Falcon smugglers give facts on world traffic

Great Falls, Montana (NYT) – Six defendants have formally agreed to provide information on other suspects in a US Government inquiry into worldwide trafficking in protected birds of prey.

The six, all of whom fly falcons for sport, made the promise after pleading guilty to charges of receiving and trafficking in peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons and goshawks. In exchange, they received suspended jail sentences.

Agents of the US Fish and Wildlife Service have been conducting the investigation for three years. They have already stated in court that their investigation indicated birds of prey were smuggled to Saudi Arabia to be used by members of the royal family. Agents said later that they believed diplomatic privilege might have been used to get the birds past customs. The Saudis denied any knowledge of a smuggling scheme.

Newly released documents detailing the investigation show that its scope extends to Europe as well. According to the documents, an agricultural official of the Finnish Government was indicted in the inquiry, and the suspected head of a smuggling ring said that two birds given to President Reagan by the West German Government were originally taken illegally out of Canada.

The six who pleaded guilty were among 39 people arrested in the United States and Canada on June 29, when 300 federal, state and provincial officers staged simultaneous raids

Papal pilot: Flanked by security craft, the Pope rides Ottawa's Ridean Canal

Pope meets Canada's liberal bishops

Ottawa (AP) – The Pope who has staunchly defended traditional church teachings on his 12-day Canadian tour, met the bishops of Canada's relatively liberal Roman Catholic Church behind closed doors yesterday.

Some bishops expected that such touchy subjects as clerical celibacy and the ordination of women might be raised in the private session. Time was set aside for "dialogue" after the Pope's talk to the 129-member Canadian episcopate.

Earlier yesterday, the final day of his 8,500-mile Canadian pilgrimage, the Pope went to Ottawa's Notre Dame Basilica.

For his last Canadian sermon, at an outdoor Mass in rainy Ottawa, the Pope chose the subject of world peace, a topic he also addressed on Wednesday night, when he appealed to Canadian Government leaders and Ottawa's diplomatic corps for a "new vision of humanity" without abortion, war, starvation and other ills of the modern world.

"One person alone cannot change the world" he told the gathering at Government House. "But all of us together...will be able to create a peaceful and peace-loving society."

EEC is left stranded by Britain's dirty beaches

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission is considering asking the European Court to rule on how to define a British beach. It believes this is necessary because the British Government takes a "very restrictive" view when it is checking water for pollution.

Under the terms of an EEC directive dating back to 1976, all Community bathing beaches have to be checked regularly for a whole range of impurities. The problem is, as the Commission sees it, Britain excludes all fresh water bathing areas and some popular beaches from these checks on the ground that they do not qualify as bathing beaches under the terms of the directive.

According to Mr Winston Griffiths, Labour MEP for South Wales, the Government cheats by counting long stretches of deserted rocky coastline along with busy stretches that the number of people using the beach appears to fall below the levels at which checks have to be made.

In answer to a written question from Mr Griffiths, the Commission admits it is not yet satisfied with the way Britain applies the directive and says it may need to take the affair to court for settlement.

Mr Griffiths said yesterday: "It seems Britain could have the dirtiest beaches in Europe. I now want a full inquiry to determine the truth."

According to a report in the French consumers' magazine *Que Choisir?* only 298 of the 1,700 listed beaches in France had good quality water this year, compared with 416 last year. It found 51 were in the worst grade, but that only 39 of these had been put out of bounds to bathing.

Mean deal for Third World from EEC bank

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels

The European Investment Bank, which has a duty to manage Community funds for the developing countries, has been taken to task by the EEC's Court of Auditors for acting in "an unnecessary and unproductive way" towards the Third World.

The auditors, criticizing the bank's mercenary attitude, have found cases where it pays low interest rates on refunds to developing countries, and where it keeps interest subsidies paid to it in advance by the Commission.

There is also criticism of excessive charges by the bank, although it is benefiting from high interest rates.

The auditors found information was generally hard to come by. They were able to obtain more information about an EEC-financed palm-oil refinery in Cameroon from the World Bank than from the EEC's bank.

Tamils appeal for troops to be withdrawn

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

The Tamil United Liberation Front yesterday appealed to President Jayewardene to withdraw the Sri Lankan armed services from the north.

It said they were so full of hatred towards the Tamils and so indisciplined that they had become purveyors of death.

In its memorandum to President Jayewardene the Tamil organization also said that despite denials by the Minister of National Security there had been continuous shelling of the northern town of Velvettithurai by the navy. It asked the President what action he proposed to take to identify and punish those responsible for the killing of 17 Tamils when a bus was hijacked at Vavuniya on Tuesday last week.

It also referred to other incidents in which it said innocent civilians were killed but in which the Government had claimed that rebels had been killed in combat with the armed forces.

£64,000 to put your name on Great Wall

From David Bonavia
Peking

People who donate the equivalent of £64,000 can have their names engraved on the Great Wall of China, according to Mr Gu Xing, leader of the campaign for the wall's repair and restoration.

Other contributions from the public, with a minimum value of about £3, are also being solicited. Mr Gu told a meeting to mark the opening of a newly repaired section of the wall at Badaling, north of Peking.

Some £530,000 has already been collected in donations. Some of the money came from abroad. Several towers and sections of the 4,200-mile wall are still under repair.

Polish church unwilling to be cornered

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Senior representatives of the Polish Government and the Roman Catholic Church have reopened negotiations about a shelved Bill that would guarantee the Church's position in communist Poland.

There has been a stalemate about the projected Church-state law for several months with neither side willing to give much ground. But a meeting of the joint episcopate-Government commission which opened on Monday has been trying to seek a way out of the deadlock.

A statement published in the press on Tuesday said only that discussions on the "legal foundations of durable normalization between Church and state in Poland" were continuing.

The Church would like to see a law that anchors as a legal right everything that it has won from the state over recent years – the exemption, for example, of priests from national service or the freedom to broadcast religious Mass. The bishops are worried that a more hard-line Polish leadership might try to claw back some of these concessions.

The Government is, in fact, willing to extend these concessions but in return would like to see the Church firmly committing itself to the current order. The state negotiators had proposed a preliminary statement – to be issued before the Bill is presented to Parliament – in which the Church would make conciliatory noises. This has been one of the causes of the stalemate – the Church does not want to be cornered into making declarations and then find that the Bill is watered down by parliamentary committees.

If a satisfactory agreement – or even some form of interim commitment to a Church-state Bill – is reached, there would seem to be no great obstacle to a meeting between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp. Although there are some fundamental areas of agreement between the Polish leader and the Primate, there is still friction on a number of issues, including the Church criticism of Government proposals to banish political dissidents, the use of annual summer pilgrimages to demonstrate support for Solidarity, the role of the Church in schools and factories and Government criticism of radical priests.

● Police announced that some 82,500 Poles have been netted under the controversial work-shirkers law which threatens, in the last resort, forced labour to those who persistently refuse to register for a job. The majority of those detected had since taken jobs but 3,700 still refused and would now face the legal consequences, an official said. The Church and the liberal intelligentsia have opposed the law on the grounds that it could be applied against political dissidents or Solidarity sympathizers who have been thrown out of work.

Six Bulgarian cities hit by bomb attacks

From Our Correspondent
Vienna

A series of bomb attacks has killed several people in Bulgaria, according to reports from Sofia yesterday.

The first bomb exploded on August 30 at the airport at Varna, a resort on the Black Sea, and is believed to have caused several deaths.

Four other cities are reported to have suffered attacks during the first week of September. Possible motives have ranged, in diplomatic circles, from an attempt on the life of President Todor Zhivkov, who was travelling to Plovdiv on the day of the second explosion, to unrest among Bulgaria's 800,000 Turkish minority.

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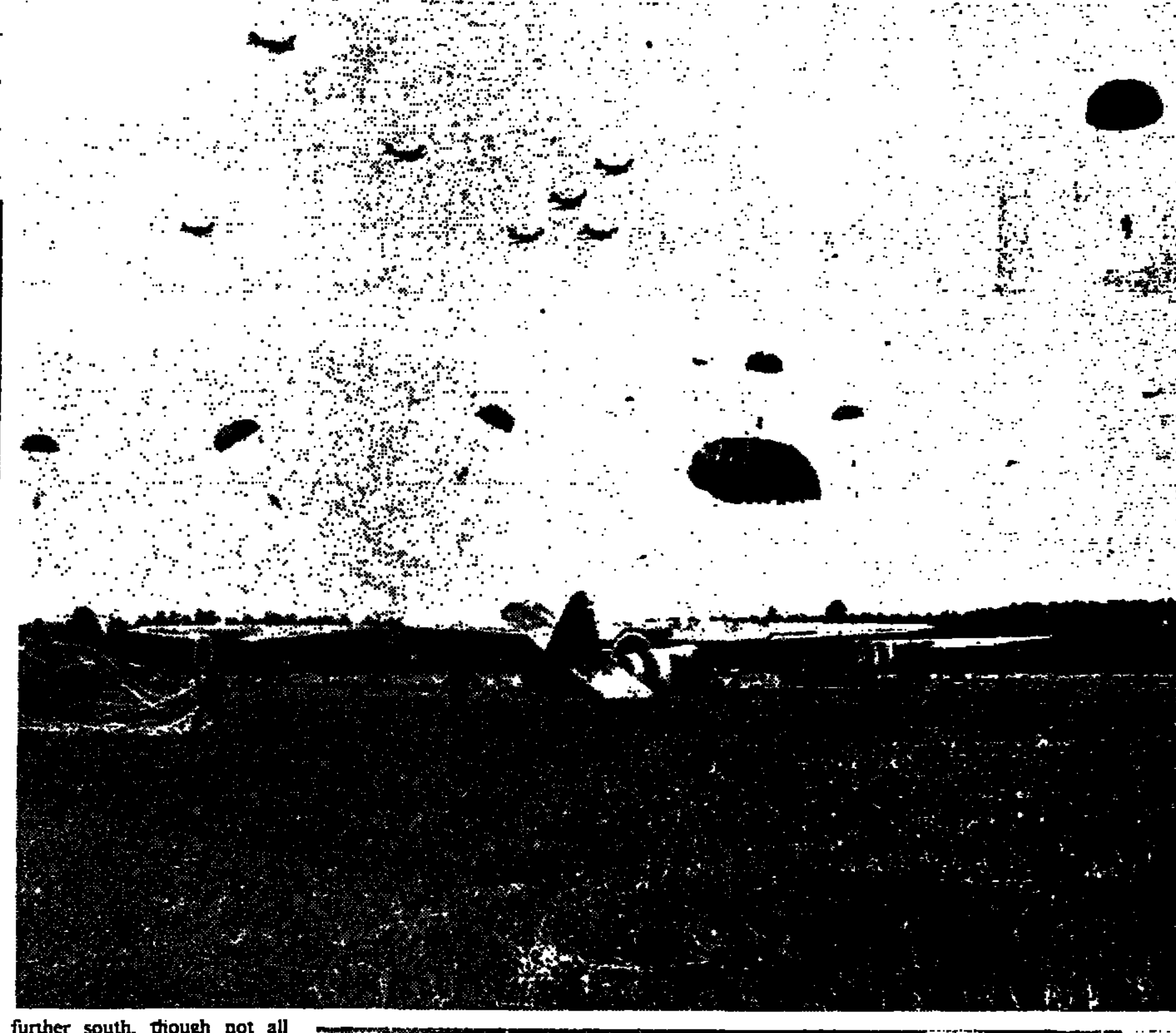
SPECTRUM

Arnhem: A battle lost – a legend won

Michael Binyon traces the tragic battle in which his father died



My father (pictured above) was killed at Arnhem before I was born. Like almost 8,000 other soldiers of the First British Airborne Division, he fell in the desperate fight to cling on to the narrow thumb of land beside the Lower Rhine into which the British forces were driven by German tanks. For me, therefore, Arnhem has always been a battle of particular tragedy. Veterans and royalty, widows and politicians will gather on Sunday to pay homage to the men who fell in this leafy town in the south of Holland. They, and the world, look back on a nine-day engagement that holds a peculiar fascination for historians and the public.





Death on the Rhine: British troops landed on top of crack German Panzers (top) While heavy casualties during street fighting in Arnhem pushed them back across the Rhine

Few battles in the Second World War were as ferocious, costly, heroic, tragic and ultimately futile as the Battle of Arnhem, which ended 40 years ago next Tuesday.

The plan, code-named Market-Garden, was to take advantage of the chaotic and headlong German retreat in the west by concentrating the allied attack in a narrow surprise thrust to capture the Ruhr, and race on east to Berlin before the Russians. Field-Marshal Bernard Montgomery, the operation's principal architect and advocate, planned to drop a "carpet of airborne forces" behind the German lines along a 60 mile corridor from the Belgian border to Arnhem on the far side of the Rhine.

The paratroopers were to seize and hold five vital bridges across rivers and canals over which the ground forces of the Second British Army would sweep into Germany.

The plan went horribly wrong. From the start, the allies seriously underestimated the resistance and stamina of the retreating Germans. The First British Airborne division, detailed to capture the furtherest bridge at Arnhem, dropped almost on top of two crack German panzer divisions. Bad weather delayed reinforcements, hasty planning led to confusion in the chain of command, bad radio sets made communications virtually impossible and bad luck dogged every attempt to rescue the situation.

The American 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions successfully captured the bridges further south, though not all intact, but the British Second Army ran into tough opposition, and were unable to push north on the narrow single highway.

The British held on at Arnhem twice as long as they had reckoned possible, but in the face of appalling casualties during street fighting were gradually squeezed into a pocket only one mile across before being ordered on September 25 to pull back across the Rhine.

Field-Marshall Bernard Montgomery said the operation was "90 per cent successful." But without the final bridge, the entire plan went awry. The Germans held their borders for another six months.

The cost was horrifying: some 17,000 allied soldiers were killed or wounded, about 6,000 more than at the D-Day landings three months earlier. Of the 10,000 troops Major-General Roy Urquhart led into Arnhem, 2,200 returned.

The British landed on heathland eight miles west of Arnhem. German soldiers, who were part of an SS panzer training battallion, fled.

In spite of intense flak, 6,669 Americans under General Maxwell Taylor made an almost perfect jump at Zon, north of Eindhoven. Further north, General James Gavin's 82nd had a rougher reception when they dropped at Grave and Groesbeek, south of the two bridges at Nijmegen. On the Dutch border Lieutenant General Brian Horrocks' XXX Corps opened up with a mighty barrage as the tanks prepared to lead the spearhead north.

Almost from the first day things began to go wrong. Field-Marshall Walter Model had set up his headquarters in Oosterbeek, right beside the drop zones. Thinking the attack was directed at him, he immediately left, leaving Lieutenant-General Wilhelm Bittrich to alert his two panzer divisions.

Unaware of their enemy's strength, the British parachute battalions set off east along three routes to the Arnhem Bridge, meanwhile the young SS recruits who had fled regrouped and blocked the routes west.

Only Lieutenant-Colonel John Frost and his men were able to move along the southern undefended route to reach the bridge.

Further south, the German First Parachute Army and remnants of the Fifteenth Army, fended off the Second British Army. Horrocks' leading tanks were ambushed and the narrow roadway blocked for vital hours.

Fog in England the next day held up reinforcements for the British at Arnhem. Colonel Walter Harzer of the 9th Panzer Division saw his chance to encircle the airborne division, and Brigadier-General Heinz Harmel of the 10th Panzer directed the attack on Frost, now isolated with 600 men at the bridge.

All the way down the line things grew worse. The bridge at Zon was blown just as the Americans reached it, and time was lost repairing it. At Nijmegen, the railway bridge was captured intact after a heroic daylight crossing of the Rhine by American troops in rubber boats under deadly enemy fire. But XXX Corps was held up and unable to push on to Arnhem where food and ammunition were running short.

The First Polish Parachute Brigade commanded by Major General Stanislav Sosabowski, had been cut to ribbons when they dropped on to zones held by the Germans south of the Rhine. When the remnants tried to cross the river by night to relieve Urquhart's forces, they were again decimated.

The inevitable end came at Arnhem. Frost had been overwhelmed on Wednesday, September 20. Urquhart set up his defensive perimeter around the Hartenstein Hotel, his headquarters in Oosterbeek.

Brave Dutch families did what they could to shelter the wounded, and doctors arranged a three hour truce while the casualties were evacuated to German hospitals. At 6.30 pm on September 25 Urquhart was ordered to withdraw. In pouring rain those who could walk silently slipped across the Rhine to the Polish positions on the other side. It was all over.

For the Dutch the worst was still to come. Arnhem had been blasted and burnt, the centre virtually razed. The entire population was then forcibly evacuated. *In reprisal all food* trains to the Netherlands were stopped. In the freezing winter that followed some 50,000 Dutch starved to death.

The Dutch never forgot the heroism of their would-be liberators. A memorial was erected in 1945, as the city lay in ruins. The rebuilt bridge is called John Frost Bridge. The Hartenstein has been turned into a battle museum, visited each year by same 70,000 people. The annual service of remembrance is still held in the immaculate airborne cemetery in Oosterbeek, and this year on Sunday will be attended by more than 2,500 people along with Prince Charles, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Cardinal Glemp of Poland.

There have been scores of books about the battle, films, documentaries and endless debates. What is the continuing interest? "It is the tragedy," said Robert Voskuil, the society's secretary, whose parents played so large a role in helping the British forces. "And the heroism. If British soldiers get into trouble, they behave like heroes. My mother was saved by a soldier who died when he threw himself in front of her as a grenade exploded."

No one knows exactly how Captain Roger Binyon, leader of the First Platoon of the 9th Field Company (Airborne) Royal Engineers, was killed. He was last seen on September 22 as the perimeter was shrinking to just over a mile across. Moving up from a slit trench with a sapper, he was stalking a *tank in the woods.*

He never came back, and was reported missing. There is no grave at Arnhem; only a name on the memorial at Groesbeek.

How the British were squeezed back across the Rhine



Then and now: Major-General John Frost and Brigadier-General Heinz Harmel

The commanders who faced each other

Major-General John Frost

"We did what any good British soldiers would do," Major-General John Frost said modestly, looking back on the three days and four nights when he and his 600 men heroically held the north end of Arnhem Bridge, staving off repeated German assaults.

"My memory is of the continuous cracking of burning wood and of the fires. What finally beat us was the fires and of course the lack of ammunition. And then on Wednesday the water ran out..."

The 32-year-old lieutenant-colonel kept hoping the rest of the airborne division would come through, and then until the bitter end, they waited for the Irish Guards. Premonition of disaster came on the second day when they discovered the prisoners in the cellars included men from the 9th and 10th Panzer Divisions.

Both British and German wounded were removed during the three-hour ceasefire. Major-General Frost spoke warmly of this curious act of chivalry. "There was always great respect for the wounded on either side."

When he was finally overrun, Frost took off his badge of rank. "I was treated well. I had been wounded in the legs, and they offered me chocolate."

What of the operation itself? "The plans were wrong from the airborne side; you either do it by *coup de main* as in Normandy, or you have to drop close enough to your objective." He went on: "Had the airforce agreed to fly two sorties a day we would have had practically all the forces we needed to take the bridge.

"The one thing that could reach us was the fighter bomber." There were other mistakes he said: greater priority should have been given to seizing the bridge at Nijmegen; Lieutenant-General Frederick Browning, the overall commander, should have kept his headquarters in England where he could have verified information as it came in; and the British should not have underestimated the Germans' ability to react quickly.

As a professional soldier, which he remained until his retirement to his farm in Liphook, Hampshire, 18 years ago, Major-General Frost *thought the effort worthwhile.* "If it had worked, it would have ended the war in '44."

Brigadier-General Heinz Harmel

"I have to say as I have always said: I have the greatest respect for this battalion and the man who led it, Lt. Col. John Frost. We had similar views on military matters. If I had a task, then it was my job to see that it was done, and what a magnificent job he and his men did! I would happily have taken all Frost's men on to my side. They were real fighters."

In bloody combat across the vital bridge, Brigadier-General Heinz Harmel, commander of the elite *Frundsberg* 10th Waffen-SS Panzer Division, tried to dislodge Frost's forces. He sent a British sergeant he had captured across the bridge to ask Frost to surrender.

"I told him, 'You tell your commander that in his cellar he can't see the overall situation as I can standing here.' I knew his situation. Of course the sergeant didn't come back – but I knew he wouldn't I wouldn't have done either. The seven or eight other British prisoners whose wounds we had patched up also wanted to go back with the sergeant. That was a real battalion – 'no surrender.' So, what could I do? The war went on. I was really sorry, but as a soldier I had the highest respect for this man. All these years I have wanted to shake Frost's hand, and finally I did so."

This week, 40 years on as they look back on the battle, they will meet again, a reconciliation of enormous emotional and symbolic significance. Herr Harmel is now 78, living with his wife in a modest flat in Krefeld, West Germany.

Harmel received word of the Arnhem landings as he was negotiating with the High Command in Berlin for reinforcements. It came as a complete surprise, but since 1943 the 2nd Panzer Corps had expected an airborne attack somewhere, and had been trained to react with the speed they demonstrated so devastatingly at Arnhem.

He admits the German confusion on the first day was complete. With hindsight he sees failures on the German side. The battle was already decided four days after the attack began, he says. On his controversial decision to blow the bridge at Nijmegen, he is unrepentant that he disobeyed Field Marshal Model's orders.

Why the bridge failed to go up remains a mystery to Harmel. "We will never know. The men are no longer alive."

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio £42,000 to be won

Greta Garbo

● **Fade out:** the fight to save our film heritage

● **Family money:** What to do when you lose a credit card

● **All at sea:** Strange bedfellows on a cruise in the Caribbean

● **Sport:** Liverpool plays Manchester United at Old Trafford

PLUS: News from home and abroad; Values on a design scheme for small business; Drink on an Australian wine expert; Review of video cassettes; In the Garden; a critical guide to the week's arts; Bridge; Chess and the Prize Concise Crossword

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1 Maple leaf country (6)
5 Remove detonator (6)
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9 Disregards (6)
10 Star system (6)
11 Fitted with shoes (4)
12 Nevada casino city (3,5)
14 Sudden deviation (6)
17 Sooty (6)
19 Male multi-mating (8)
22 Most excellent (4)
24 Galbanum source (6)
25 Infuse (6)
26 Bulge (3)
27 Lanky (6)
28 Sermon (6)

DOWN
2 Muslim God (5)
3 Apart (7)
4 Acquit (7)
5 French ballet painter (5)
6 Invalid (5)
7 Navigation instrument (7)
13 Vigour (3)
15 Australian rocket site (7)
16 Rock cavity (3)
17 To excessive level (7)
18 Pour out secret (7)
20 Youthful (5)
21 Arabia (5)
23 Pig feed (5)

SOLUTION TO No 450
ACROSS: 8 Double crosser 9 NCO 10 Mirthless 11 Scena 13 Headman 16 Pompous 19 Bored 22 Sinistral 24 Gin 15 Rag and bone man
DOWN: 1 Adonis 2 Furore 3 Plumbago 4 Scorch 5 Moth 6 Esteem 7 Arisen 12 Coo 14 Ambulant 15 Ave 16 Pastry 17 Manage 18 Scribe 20 Regime 21 Dining 23 Sink

My trusty answer to the Irish problem

moreover ... **Miles Kington**

The last time I went to Northern Ireland I met two people who were working for the National Trust. One was engaged in restoration work, the other was busy devising future plans for National Trust property. Nothing odd about that, you might say. Ah, but there is. When did you last meet someone in England who was working for the National Trust?

Statistically it is most unlikely that I should meet more people in Northern Ireland working for the Trust than in the whole of the mother country. It suggests strongly that Trust is much stronger on the ground over there than it is here. This is not the image we normally get of Northern Ireland, of course, which suggests that destruction is more the order of the day than preservation, but this image through the countless films and plays now surging from that beleaguered province is a misleading one, suggesting as it does that the place is inhabited entirely by TV film crews, psychopaths and weeping mothers, a sort of drizzly Beirut.

Anyway, so struck was I by the relative preponderance of National Trust people over there, even though based on a comparatively small cross-section, that I decided to look up a map of its properties in Northern Ireland. I was impressed. There are a lot of them, and many are sizeable – not just parkland and estates, but coastlines and stretches of country – so that a goodly percentage of the place is already Trust property.

I cannot remember when I first had my next thought, but the more I think about it, the more I think there may be something in it. We all know, do we not, that National Trust property is a haven from the hurly-burly of everyday nastiness? That nothing violent, or bad-tempered, even, takes place in those halls and rolling parkland? Did you ever see a brawl or an unpleasantness in a historic house, except those still occupied by the family?

Could it then be remotely possible that the National Trust of Northern Ireland is gradually taking over the whole province and that this is the long-awaited peace initiative?

It sounds unlikely, I know. All I can say is that it seems to be working. Just suppose that some brilliant boffin had said: "OK, we can't stop people in Northern Ireland getting at each other, but what we can do is to restrict the places where they can do so. All we need to find is some non-sectarian, property-owning body which could gradually take over the whole place while nobody was looking.... Maybe one day the IRA and loyalists would have nowhere left to fight."

And what does all this lead up to? I'll tell you. Being uneasily aware that I am the only writer of my acquaintance who has never written a play about Northern Ireland, I am now working on a script about a family living in Co Down. They have a hard life. Not a night passes without a BBC crew bursting in to get at the plugs for their lights, or an ITV crew breaking down the door to film their reactions and recharge their batteries. Upstairs in the attic they are hiding a refugee, a freelance cameraman who has no ACTT card and is frightened for his life.

The son is writing a play based on the family's problems in which Japanese TV have expressed a keen interest. The daughter is working nights at the Forum Hotel in Belfast, where she has been approached by an ITV director who wants to use her for a small part when all she wants is an affair with him. And then suddenly the unthinkable happens, the thing they never talk about: the man from the National Trust arrives to discuss buying their farmhouse for the nation.

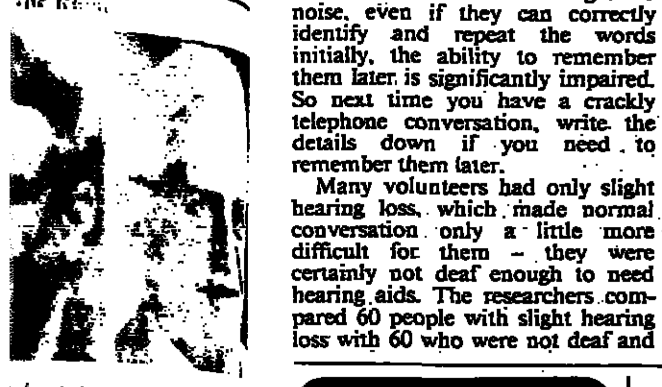
It's a play with a difference. It even has a lot of laughs and a happy ending. It will disturb many people's ideas about that beleaguered province. And it blows open the Government's secret plans for Northern Ireland.

TV producers are invited to form an orderly queue outside my office door.

صكذا من الاصل

FRIDAY PAGE





Never trust ear say

MEDICAL BRIEFING

It may sound like double-Dutch but if you cannot hear properly you cannot remember what you have been told. This observation has come from work carried out at Manchester University by Professor Patrick Rabbitt, director of the Age and Cognitive Performance Centre, and sheds light on why some slightly deaf elderly people appear to be less intelligent than they really are.

It may also explain why some elderly people seem to forget the art of conversation and either dominate a gathering by reminiscing *ad nauseam* about the glories of their youth or by continually interrupting and cutting across other chat.

Prof Rabbitt selected 120 volunteers aged 50 to 86, from Oxfordshire and Tyne and Wear, to take part in the study, which extended work carried out 15 years ago. He had discovered then that if people of any age have to struggle to hear words above a low level of background noise, even if they can correctly identify and repeat the words initially, the ability to remember them later is significantly impaired. So next time you have a crackly telephone conversation, write the details down if you need to remember them later.

Many volunteers had only slight hearing loss, which made normal conversation only a little more difficult for them – they were certainly not deaf enough to need hearing aids. The researchers compared 60 people with slight hearing loss with 60 who were not deaf and showed that lists of words, perfectly recognized and repeated, were less well remembered at a later time by the slightly deaf group.

So, as Prof Rabbitt points out, a slight hearing loss may be interpreted as stupidity. "The effort to hear is time-consuming. People with normal hearing absorb information automatically and can use their mental energy to contribute to a conversation. By the time the deaf person has rehearsed what has been said and formulated an answer the conversation has moved on. If you cannot hear you do not get the point."

These problems are exacerbated in large groups because it takes time for the slightly deaf to switch to the vocal frequencies of a new speaker and so they tend to miss the first sentence from a new voice.

"Don't dismiss an elderly person's behaviour as egotistical and selfish – there's a possibility that it is all defensive", he says.

Sex and warts



The prevalence of cervical cancer among young women in Britain has jumped by two-thirds since the early 1970s. The death rate from cervical cancer in women under 35 years has doubled in the past 10 years.

Doctors seeking an explanation are becoming convinced that the reason for the increase is a rise in the incidence of sexually transmitted genital warts.

Until recently, genital warts were thought to be harmless, but in the mid-1970s gynaecologists began to notice that they were common in women with signs of cervical cancer. Studies now suggest that two viruses associated with warts, human papilloma virus type 16 (HPV 16) and HPV 18 may be the culprits. It is thought the viruses may interact with other factors such as smoking, herpes virus, or other HPVs to promote cancer.

More work has to be done to prove the link conclusively, but doctors are now considering the possibility that a vaccine against HPV could protect against cervical cancer, or that anti-viral drugs such as Interferon could help.

They suggest that women with genital warts should be watched closely for signs of cancer, and all should have a cervical smear. Genital warts in both men and women should be removed by laser therapy.

Computer diet

Obsessive calorie counters should learn to use a computer (the BBC Microcomputer or the Acorn Electron) and then buy the ultimate dieting gimmick – *Watch Your Weight* – a computer program from the Consumers' Association.

The program will tell you whether you are unhealthily overweight; help you to plan a diet either to lose weight quickly or at a more leisurely pace; give details of how much you should eat to maintain your new figure; and give you the fibre and fat content of individual foods as well as the calories. There is a range of recipes with their constituents broken down in a similar way so that the fat intake is limited to a third of the total calorie intake.

The program can chart your progress week by week, congratulate you when you achieve your target weight and warn you to slow down if you are losing weight dangerously fast.

Many people may be surprised to discover that even though they are a little plump, the excess weight they are carrying around is not a health risk. That weight is unsightly rather than unhealthy. But even for these people the program indicates a way to maintain their weight with the healthiest diet and gives the number of calories needed depending on their lifestyle, whether sedentary or active.

The program does not differentiate between men and women as the additional body fat which women carry is roughly equivalent to the extra muscle weight men have.

Although the program is metric, details fed in pounds and ounces or feet and inches are automatically translated.

Watch Your Weight (£11.90) is obtainable from bookshops or by post from the Subscription Department, Consumers' Association, Castlemead, Gascoyne Way, Hertford, SG14 1LH.

Cramping a golfer's style

What do writers, money-counters, pianists and golfers have in common? The answer is that those at the top may be struck with debilitating cramp in the hands which prevents them from practising their art.

Golfers suffer from the "yips", which means that their muscles seize up and freeze when they are faced with a short putt and they cannot play the stroke. According to Dr Wolfgang Schady, of the department of neurology at Manchester Royal Infirmary, it is not known why the muscles seize up.

Apparently a spasm is induced by the attempt to perform some skilled action, which involves dexterity and concentration, even though it has been done thousands of times before. Golfers such as Ronan Rafferty, Bernhard Langer and Sam Snead have all been afflicted.

What makes the syndrome particularly hard to treat is that, although there may be some psychological cause, it is probably combined with a biochemical dysfunction in the part of the brain which controls learned, automatic coordinated actions.

Drug treatment is not successful but other techniques may be helpful. A special writer's pen has been developed which gives an electric shock every time the cramp sets in, but this does not lead to any long-term improvement in the condition, which tends to be progressive. Badly afflicted authors are advised by Dr Schady to learn to write with the other hand.

Golfers may benefit from throwing their putters away, starting with new ones (a suggestion that many amateurs might agree with) and learning a new putting routine.



Langer: Skill and spasm

Pasta power



Helping athletes to reach peak performances is now the province of the scientist as well as the coach. This, however, doesn't always mean complex solutions. Researchers are finding simple measures can considerably improve performance.

Sprint runners can improve their times by downing a good dose of bicarbonate, and long-distance runners can stave off fatigue with pre-event feasts of pasta or chocolate bars.

Neither measure is likely to make much differnce to the highly-fit Olympic athlete, and it is important that individuals test the effects for themselves, but they could make a big difference to the less finely tuned runner. For the 400 metres to four-minute mile runner, the build-up of lactic acid in the muscles is what limits perfomance.

Sprinters exercise so intensely that their muscles are forced to produce energy without using oxyen, and lactic acid is a by-product of this anaerobic metabolism. The system can cope for a while, but ultimately acid levels rise, causing fatigue and exhaustion.

Scientists at the Department of Sport and Recreation Studies at Liverpool Polytechnic have found that taking the body's natural buffer – sodium bicarbonate – can delay the process, probably because the lactic acid is then more likely to enter the bloodstream, where it is rapidly metabolized.

Volunteers given about three teaspoonfuls of sodium bicarbonate in tests were able to exercise 12 per cent longer. On an 800-metre run, that could knock 30 seconds off a runner's time.

The problem for long-distance runners – those running for at least an hour at a time – is different. Fatigue sets in when the body's energy source, glycogen, is depleted. It does not work for everyone, but stocking up those energy stores by eating lots of carbohydrate for three days before an event could improve stamina, according to research at Loughborough University.

Eating lots of carbohydrates for a few days after an event could also aid recovery, researchers say. For most runners, two or three bowls of pasta a day or five to eight chocolate bars on top of a normal diet should be sufficient. At Loughborough, volunteers on this regime impoved their performance by 26 per cent. They were able to run about four miles further.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

TALKBACK

The next step

From: Mrs Julia Miles
20 Holywell Street, Oxford.

I am glad Mrs Ormond sounded off against the complexity and frustrations of buying children's school shoes (First Person, September 10). Taking the whole problem a step further, I would like to point out that two trusty *manufacturers* – Clarks Shoes and Marks & Spencer – have ratted on us mothers this autumn, by sacrificing themselves to the god of fashion.

My children actually reject the "pooftah" shoes now on offer; the plain Oxfords now "restyled" look like Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps uniform and anyway are quite unobtainable this *month*. M & S *now only* makes straight – as opposed to drainpipe – trousers in the "school" range. We seek straight navy blue cords in vain. The only way my 12-year-old can take off drainpipes is to lie on his back, legs in the air, and scream for help.

Thus I have turned to adult clothing in desperation this year as there is more choice available. The penalty is that I have to pay VAT. Does any other mother feel that the children's age should exempt them from this swingeing tax? After all, my eldest is only 12.

Two odd feet

From: Mrs Gillian Bristow, The Cottage, 12 Moorend Road, Yardley Gobion, Towcester, Northamptonshire.

***Buying children's shoes* is certainly an emotive issue. We similarly embarked upon buying our four children shoes at the end of the summer holiday attempting to cope with the sheer boredom of waiting (which the huge floppy donkey provided for the amusement of young customers did little to alleviate) by saying desperately that actually *we* were bored to death too.**

My 12-year-old was duly measured, the assistant inspected her stock, only to report that she had nothing at all in his size. While his sister took his place on the electronic machine, my son wrily pointed to the notice on the wall, which proudly claimed, "D's, E's, F's, G's – we fit them all!" My five-year-old son also defeated the system by measuring 12½D on one foot and 12C on the other.

There must be thousands of horror stories on the subject; for instance, since my daughter was four or five she has been offered shoes with 1½ in heels – this is, apparently "what the manufacturers are making". No doubt the shoes *fit* correctly, but have the manufacturers seen my daughter trying to walk in them, her feet rolling over in the most alarming and unbecoming manner? Every year I have said to uncomprehending assistants, "But she is only five (or six or seven or eight or nine)!" and refused to buy.

There *are* attractive and sensible shoes available, but never, *ever*, it seems, in the size or fitting my children require.

Perhaps you should forward the entire correspondence you will undoubtedly receive on the subject to the leading manufacturers of children's shoes; they will probably be genuinely astonished by what it reveals!

A one-off shoe

From: Juliet Taylor, 40 Barons Down Road, Lewes, East Sussex.

I have every sympathy with Helen Ormond. A fortnight ago I too was hot on the shoe trail. At *last*, in a *shop in Epsom*, we tracked down a shoe that I liked, my 14-year-old son liked, that fitted his size eight narrow foot and that I could afford.

When I say "a shoe" I choose my words carefully. The other shoe of the pair was nowhere to be found. Well done, Peter Lord.

Lost innocence of the rejected children

Gita Sereny reveals the plight of the youngsters who run away to a life of vice

Paula Youens



When life becomes intolerable to children, they fade. They do not necessarily fall ill or die, but fade in other ways: they create chaos, throw tantrums, provoke disharmony, divide their families, become loners, fail in school, steal, lie, dabble in alcohol and drugs and, finally, run away.

Most runaway children return after a brief taste of freedom and danger. A child who stays away believes that his or her scream for love has not been heard and may never be.

It is a sick child, and to survive it seeks the company of peers, other sick children and even sicker adults: those who prey on children, either for financial gain or for sexual satisfaction. This is how the vicious circle of child prostitution is created and helped to flourish.

Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about the whole phenomenon is that, with just a few remarkable exceptions such as the New York "pimp squad", most police forces and official social services agencies pretend that it does not exist.

But after 18 months interviewing child prostitutes,aged between 13 and 15, in Britain, America and West Germany I believe it is a growing problem that can be found with slight variations in all countries in the West.

I am now convinced that opening the subject to public examination is the only way authorities can be forced to act, parents can be helped to exercise greater control on themselves and watch for the danger signs, and children can be warned of what is in store, should they choose this tragic path.

With the help of social workers, teachers and police, I met 161 girls and boys who were or who had been in full-time or part-time prostitution, and talked to 69 at length.

Two thirds came from respectable, often puritanical backgrounds where discussion of sex was taboo. Two thirds were disciplined from an early age – three or four years by physical punishment. Twelve of the 69 had been sexually abused in childhood by parents or relatives.

Many parents were loving people but totally baffled

And in every case, communication between children and parents had broken down or hardly existed.

I also talked to many of the parents, who showed themselves, even when excessively strict, as loving and humorous people, desperate about their children, and totally baffled about why it had happened.

It is almost impossible to guess how many children are involved as the only official guide is the statistics on children who have run away from home. In the US there are believed to be about 100,000 runaways; in West Germany, the figure is 2,000.

In Britain, the figures are even more vague: the Home Office lists no more than 85 children as long-term missing in England and Wales. The figure seems meaningless: for a start, it leaves out Scottish children, and social workers agree that most runaways turning up in London are Scottish, and most of these are girls.

The authorities are reluctant to admit the existence of young girl prostitutes, and it is virtually impossible to obtain any *information about* boys. Yet for many, it represents their only form of livelihood and, oddly enough, young boys appear to be more quickly corrupted than girls.

On weekend nights they can be found by the dozen in front of the railway stations and in the bars and discos of Hamburg and West Berlin; on Third Avenue in New York; and on certain streets and in some pubs in the West End of London.

The authorities' main concern – at least in Europe – appears to be to scare the boys away, move them out of sight and discourage open soliciting. No questions are asked about why they do it, who they are, why there are so many of them, and how they can be helped.

The bitter question was: Do you think anyone cares?

How can it be that in a time of unprecendented social care, thousands of young boys and girls who cannot endure living with their families find themselves at the mercy of their own lack of resources and of those who prey upon them, with no recourse to helpful adults or public means?

The children I met were almost invariably warm and sensitive, with inquiring minds and – given their atrocious experiences – a strangely unsullied innocence. They longed to be wanted as children.

If I feel despair, it is over their parents and relatives, many of them good people but unaware of their own deficiencies. And if I feel frustrated, it is with our own inability to face squarely a problem which is at least partly of our own making.

Every runaway child who goes into full-time prostitution has a history of continual and profound family conflict. Some children are driven from their homes by sheer brutality; much of it in subtle pathological ways which are sexually prompted. Persistent psychological pressure from parents is even less bearable for children than physical cruelty.

They feel valueless as children in a world of adults who cannot help them, and valueless as the children of parents whose lives, they are convinced, they hinder rather than enrich.

Prostitution, this act of extreme self-abasement, serves both to feed their self-contempt and to express vengefully the anger and fear stored up against their parents.

We must accept that some children cannot live with their parents, and that some parents cannot endure their children. Recognizing this uncomfortable truth is the first step towards any attempt to create the kind of public awareness, and the services and facilities, which would be able to take over before catastrophe strikes.

There is also the need for "first aid" for children who have experienced prostitution. This can take the form of "safe houses"–such as are being tried out in America and The Netherlands where children can have a period of respite, safe from both family and pimp, while they and those helping them consider their future.

It can be "youth flats"–such as provided in West Berlin–where a child can live on her own, or with a legitimate boyfriend, on condition that she completes her schooling.

It is sad to say that these measures, however tentative, went much further than anything I encountered in Britain. It may be no coincidence that the case histories I gathered here seemed more bleak and devoid of hope than any others.

"Do you think anyone cares?" was, justifiably, the bitter question I was to hear time and again from these young victims. For victims they are: no child in prostitution *wants* to be a prostitute.

To allow men to use them with impunity is outrageous. To ignore them, as if they were invisible, is a scandal. To lose them – any one of them – is a catastrophe.

The Invisible Children *by Gita Sereny is to be published on October 8 by Andre Deutsch, £9.95.*

FIRST PERSON

For those who know next to nothing about the machinations of the motor car, servicing it is always a fearful occasion. There is of course the obvious fear of being overcharged as a result of being so patently ignorant, but what probably unsettles us most is the sinister ritual while we are there.

There are two categories of service stations, but each is as menacing in its own way. The first consists of those small enterprises in sheds behind a couple of petrol pumps. Here you are greeted by a transistor radio and eventually a grey, taciturn man, dripping with multi-grade oil who emerges from beneath a car which always looks about ten years younger than yours.

So it is with some shame that you usher the garageman towards your vehicle, the sight of which inspires in *him* amiable contempt. You are moved to make some obvious remark about the rust, but instead of answering he merely looks at you with an expression which might best be described as the "garage look", a mixture of scorn and incredulity. After scratching the back of his neck for a while he looks into the distance and shouts for someone called Warren.

Warren, a youth of 18, materializes from behind a stack of old tyres, empty respray cans and leaking car-batteries. He is evidently given all the plum jobs and is therefore asked whether he can add your car to his day's schedule. Both of them appear to be completely ignorant of the booking arrangements of about a week before.

After sharing an inaudible *joke they tell you that they hope* to have it ready by five o'clock, depending on parts of course. And you are left to your own devices – no "customer courtesy buses" here.

In stark contrast the other kind of establishment – a vast empire where courtesy to the customer is supposed to be everything – seems determined to make you forget that you are in a garage. After parking the car *somewhere amongst a* thousand others, you then enter the elegant surroundings of "Reception".

Behind a long and extravagant desk, three clean-cut men with sparkling white coats, trustworthy names and clinical demeanour, make this room somewhat reminiscent of a large, modern hospital, though with its immaculate carpeting and freshly decorated walls it also might be mistaken for a hotel foyer.

The three "customer liaison" men at the desk, no doubt greatly envied by the overalled army toiling amid the grease and metal on the other side of the wall, seem oblivious to any impatience from those who have been waiting for 20 minutes.

Similarly, not only do they never answer the persistent purrs of their massive ranks of telephones, but also manage never to glance at the instruments even when they start up again – a sure sign of experience, but a rather crushing sight for those who have tried to get through to these places.

The pleasure of escaping on the customer courtesy bus is always marred by the prospect *of returning a few hours later.* For if the queue seems extraordinarily slow in the morning, by late afternoon it is almost moving backwards. No one seems able just pay the bill, collect the car and leave.

One man, returning cheerfully for his car, is quietly taken aside by a grave customer liaison man and is gently told that his entire bodywork is falling to pieces and that, unless he wishes to part with a sum perhaps running into four figures, his vehicle ought to be sent to the knacker's yard.

Meanwhile, a woman hotly disputes the necessity of being given a new set of windscreen wipers, another client has asked to have explained precisely what all the items listed on the bill actually are (not that he will be any the wiser) and one elderly man in tweeds, poor soul, is having to arrange another "appointment" – so grotesque, apparently, is the state of his gearbox. Another man sits mournfully in a *specially provided armchair.* His car seems to have entirely disappeared. ("But not to worry, Sir.")

Consequently, those still waiting have nothing to do but worry.

Finally, it is your turn with the whitecoats. So many others have been made to appear like imbeciles when valiantly making principled protest, that you are merely set on peace at any price, just so long as there are no complications requiring you to come back for further treatment.

A great relief, then, even to be charged over £100 for little more than a new dose of oil and a polythene bag hauled over your seat. For both you and the car have at least survived again – the car feeling just that little bit better, you just that little bit worse.

Stephen Petty

THE TIMES DIARY

Banking on his life

Only days after announcing his separation from his wife Christina, John De Lorean is threatening legal action to block a film of his life story starring James Coburn in the title role. De Lorean, who has appointed a "life story rights attorney", Susan Schaefer, has not authorized Coburn to take the part. This week he turned down a "six-figure sum and a healthy percentage" for the $6.5m film, which is due for release next year. It is produced by Woody Clark, who claims to own the rights to the life of De Lorean's first wife, Elizabeth, and to two De Lorean biographies published before the trial: J. Patrick Wright's *On a Clear Day You Can see General Motors*, and *Grand Delusions* by Hillel Levins. Yesterday Miss Schaefer told me: "It is disturbing to see someone making money off your life ... John is eager to cooperate with a more established production company." I am sure. De Lorean's chief criminal lawyer, Howard Weitzman says his client desperately needs any money from screen rights to pay the massive legal bills for forthcoming bankruptcy proceedings.

Lunch date

Liberal leader David Steel had a discreet lunch with Labour's Neil Kinnock in a London wine bar during the summer, it was disclosed in Bournemouth yesterday. The revelation caused tremors of excitement among those in the know, with speculation that a second Lib-Lab pact might be the eventual result. Hardly. The lunch was organized by ITN after the two leaders had appeared on the lunchtime news and any temptation to discuss possible collaboration was effectively removed by the presence of the programme's editor and Pat Hewitt, Kinnock's minder. It must be said however that the two leaders got on rather well ...

● **Books by SDP policicians Roy Jenkins and Shirley Williams are on sale at the Liberal publications book stall at the Assembly this week, but not, strangely, the new book by Assembly bogeyman David Owen. "A Future that Will Work." This is, I am assured pure oversight.**

Party program

No speeches to the Liberal Assembly from Lord Avebury this year. The famous victor of Orpington is there selling micro-computers to MPs. Avebury, who opened his Westminster business last year, extols the virtues of his products as a way of keeping tabs on constituents, or of sending them mass "individual" letters, and has already persuaded several rank and file Alliance and Labour MPs to spend their parliamentary office allowance accordingly. The only outright rejection of his sales pitch to date has come from Clement Freud who protests he cannot understand the wretched things. "A true Luddite", Avebury observed yesterday.

BARRY FANTONI

THE TIMES
HITLER DIARIES JUDGE DOZES OFF

'At least he wasn't faking'

New horizons

It will not be long before *New Society* publishes another concerned article about redundancy and pay-offs: it never is. But next time staff will be writing from experience although, it must be said, not bitter experience. IPC, which sells off the sociology magazine next month, has *promised the nine journalists* golden handshakes. For Paul Barker, editor since 1968, it is bound to be a tidy sum. And for the journalists – unlike steelworkers and fishermen – there will be no doleful search for new employment. The magazine is transferring to the *New Statesman's* ownership with no changes in terms or conditions for employers. Barker, who will not talk about his windfall, says merely: "IPC has behaved very well."

In camera

Lord Lichfield, the Queen's photographer cousin, is to throw himself at the mercy of Kensington and Chelsea Borough councillors on Monday. The Earl, who was given notice to quit his famous Camden Hill studio after council officials discovered he has been working there for 18 years without planning consent, is to ask permission to set up his studio in the far less salubrious Oxford Gardens in Notting Hill. His application is almost certain to be passed: the property in question is being used to store lighting equipment, and already has permission for light industrial use. The notice to quit Camden Hill was made all the more embarrassing because the Earl is patron of the Kensington and Chelsea Chamber of Commerce.

PHS

Robert Kilroy-Silk heralds a welcome change to the legal system

The bars removed at last

The long, difficult and largely unpublicized campaign to end the Victorian practice of putting schoolchildren in prison is now coming to a successful conclusion. Although he has not yet made a public statement, the Home Secretary has decided to legislate to ensure that, except for grave offences, no juveniles will in future be remanded to prison department establishments. It is a long overdue and welcome decision.

At the moment no court can sentence a school-age offender to imprisonment in an adult prison, but the courts do have the power to send juveniles awaiting trial to such establishments. And the power is used, extensively. In 1982, the last year for which figures are available, 2,951 schoolchildren were held behind bars, many of them for considerable periods of time. Thus, of the 276 juveniles being held in prison on June 30, 1982, 94 had been detained for over a month, 17 for over three months, and a six-month detention was not unusual. This happened despite the fact that they were all still innocent in the eyes of the law. Over a quarter of them will be acquitted or given non-custodial sentences, and even those convicted could not be sent back to the institutions that held them before trial.

Everyone involved in working with juvenile offenders agrees that it is wrong to put schoolchildren into prison.

Many bodies have argued that many of the juveniles held in prison could be safely supervised in the community, and that where secure conditions were thought to be necessary, they should be provided in local authority community homes staffed by specialists.

The last Labour government belatedly amended the 1975 Children Act to enable funds to be made available to local authorities specifically for the provision of secure accommodation. Since 1975 some £10m has been spent. Again, responding to parliamentary pressure, the Labour government set out in the 1977 Certificates of Unruly Character (Conditions) Order, more stringent criteria that had to be met before a juvenile could be remanded to prison. This, and subsequent orders – such as those removing the power of the courts to remand to prison girls under 17 and boys under 14 – has led to a reduction of children in jail 4,812 in 1976 to 2,951 in 1982.

Yet even these 15 and 16-year-old boys should not have been given a taste of prison at such an age. Many of them could have been dealt with more appropriately, cheaply and effectively in the community. As the DHSS has insisted since 1981, the stock of secure places is sufficient to accommodate in community homes all the boys remanded to prison.

The present Government, like its predecessors, has opposed putting schoolchildren in prison but has not had the confidence to put its policy into practice. Now, at long last, it is doing so. In a letter to me following further representations from the penal affairs group, the Home Secretary has reiterated that "the Government remains committed to the objective ... of phasing out the remand to Prison Department establishments of unconvicted or unsentenced juveniles". He also goes further.

The Government will introduce an Order which will define more restrictively the circumstances in which a 15 or 16-year-old boy may be remanded in prison. "In particular", he says, "we propose that the power should be confined to cases where the boy has been charged with murder, attempted murder, rape or certain other equally serious offences."

It is not yet clear how many will be involved, though the Home Secretary refers to "a very small number of such cases". But only a small proportion of the 3,000 boys imprisoned last year were charged with the kind of offences that the Home Secretary has in mind. For those who do come into those categories, we must ensure that they are not remanded to prison when a community home is appropriate and available. If we do that, then we shall have removed one of the greatest blots from our judicial system, and eradicated one more vestige of Victorian England from our penal estate.

The author, Labour MP for Knowsley North, is an Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs.

David Watt

Stop leaks at their true source

One of the advantages of antique institutions like the British Civil Service is that there is always an answer in the rule book. By recourse to this code, written or unwritten, the famous "dilemmas" of those who have leaked minutes appear to be easily dissolved. Ask any mandarin what the loyalty of the civil servant to his political masters should be and he will reply with precision: "Nearly total, but not quite."

"Aha," one says, "so there are exceptions, are there?"

"Only in the most extreme circumstances. An official may refuse to act criminally or contrary to his humanitarian conscience. There has to be an escape in cases where ministers order a civil servant to send all Jews to the gas ovens."

"Surely that is a bit academic, isn't it? If we ever get to that stage, it will be the conscience-stricken civil servant who gets sent to the gas-chamber. What about lesser violations of conscience?"

"I do not think he could be forced personally to tell a direct lie, but if he's any good he will avoid having to. And if he doesn't like *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri* he can always ask for another job, or even resign."

"Hm. Suppose he is not asked to do the misleading himself, but simply finds out that his minister has committed, or is going to commit, some act which he thinks is dishonourable or unconstitutional? Has he no duty to Parliament or the country to uncover this?"

"Absolutely not. It is the minister, not the official, who is responsible to Parliament and the public. The civil servant is responsible only to the minister. If he objects strongly to policy he can, *again*, transfer or resign. If he thinks the minister is secretly violating the constitution, it is his right and duty to try to persuade him to desist."

"And what if the minister refuses to listen?"

"In an extreme case, he can claim the right to appeal to the Prime Minister, through the Cabinet secretary."

"And if the PM refuses to listen too?"

"Then, I'm afraid, that's it."

There speaks the Old Testament. It is a bit shifty in the middle, perhaps, but for the most part it has the merit of being quite clear. On the central point, it is pellucid – the civil servant has no right to blow the whistle on the boss. This is a hard doctrine but as a matter of principle it is hard to see what other rule can be adopted – unless we want to change to an American style of civil service, highly politicized and impermanent. If politicians cannot rely on the loyalty of their permanent officials, they will simply end by importing advisers on whose reliability they know they can depend, and cutting out the rest from any important or sensitive decisions. This is already happening to some extent, but it will go much further if leaking becomes endemic in the system.

It is fashionable, of course, to say that this might not be such a bad thing. Because politics in this country is now so polarized, the idea of a "neutral" bureaucracy is often seen as either a hindrance or an impossibility.

If "neutrality" is interpreted to mean that the mandarinate should manage to retain its middle-of-the-road independence, and the power to dilute the prescription of Mrs Thatcher or Mr Benn, that is thought to be unacceptably anti-democratic.

If "neutrality" means that the Civil Service is so docile that it will accede to extreme ministerial demands, it will be seen by those ministers' political opponents as having lost its impartiality anyway. Shouldn't the service be either frankly political or prepared to accept a separate responsibility to the public interest?

The first choice must surely be wrong. A bureaucracy that cannot easily be sacked has some obvious drawbacks, but they are lesser evils than a bureaucracy that has no permanent standards at the top.

The other extreme alternative, a bureaucracy with an explicit duty to stand guard over government on behalf of the public, would be equally intolerable. The politicians are not about to let it happen, and in this they will have the public behind them.

Who wants a situation in which the Civil Service could play-off two sets of masters against each other – the Government on the one hand, and Parliament and the media on the other – and augment their power and arrogance, which are already under fierce attack, by another tenfold?

If neither extreme will serve, what ought we to do then? Ministers cannot accept endless leaks; nor can they just go on mole-hunting and handing out prosecutions under the Officials Secrets Act indefinitely.

The most obvious suggestion – that the Government might deliberately try being a bit franker with Parliament and the public – would certainly make some difference. The strong atmosphere of paranoia on both sides of Whitehall at present breeds leaks, for the same psychological reasons that conspiracy breeds betrayal. But I suspect that things have gone too far in the last five years for a mere change of tone to solve the basic problem of trust, particularly among the younger generation of civil servants.

Any official under 40 has been brought up in an age when the old collective ethics of public school and class have given way to much more private ideas of personal responsibility, and much less certainty about the right of the meritocracy to prescribe for others. They are often more susceptible to pangs of individual conscience, less amenable to appeals to their tribal feelings than their elders, and usually in favour of a more open and egalitarian society.

These are the people who have to be convinced that the necessary constraints of public service under the British system are compatible with their ideals.

A Freedom of Information Act will be a start, but what they really need, I suspect, is some guarantee that if governments cheat, they will be found out. If some mechanism such as the independent "*information auditor*" in each ministry, suggested by Sir Douglas Wass in his Reith Lectures, were adopted, whistle-blowing would be left to a proper referee, and unauthorized cries of "foul" would cease to be necessary

Malign neglect rules the dollar

On the eve of the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting, Sarah Hogg casts doubt on some pious hopes for the world economy

Washington

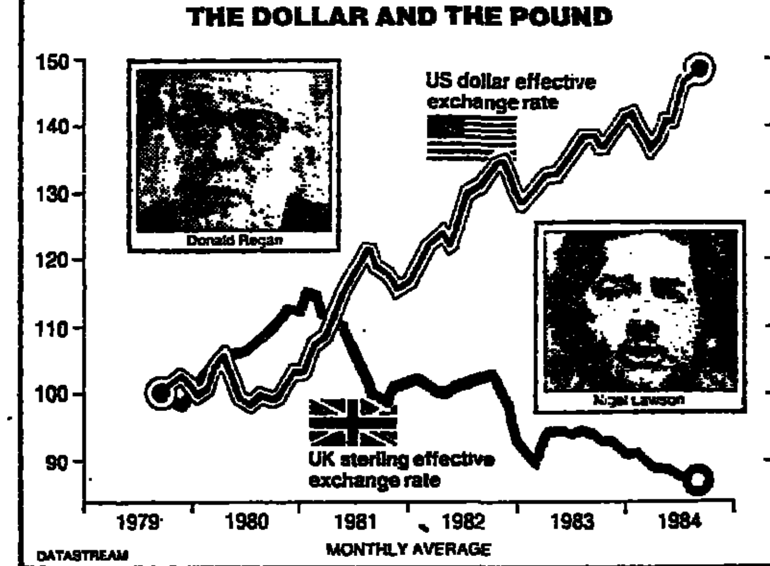
The British contingent arriving in Washington for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund have in their wallets concrete evidence of the vagaries of the international monetary system: only about half the number of dollars than the poor depreciated pound was able to buy just three and a half years ago.

Can there be any economic justification for such a fantastic change? The IMF's annual report, that imperfect mixture of diplomacy and economics, has its traditional answer: greater convergence and constancy in national monetary and budget policies are essential for greater stability of exchange rates.

Pigs might fly. Of course the IMF is right, or at least as far as the necessity to get the draft of its report past touchy national representatives on its executive board will permit. There is a fantastic and troublesome imbalance in the world economy today, caused by both the international divergence between the budgetary policies of America and other industrial nations and the internal clash between America's budget and its monetary stance.

Mr Stephen Marris, Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Economics, is perhaps the foremost prophet of doom for the world economy in general, and the United States in particular, which he expects to result from these imbalances. President Reagan's economic boom carries the seeds of its own destruction, he argues, because it is hyper-dependent on foreign capital.

In recent evidence to a Congressional committee, Marris disposed completely of the Reagonomic excuse that the American budget deficit is proportionately no larger than those of most European governments. Reagan's deficit is huge, and damaging because it has continued during a rapid boom, at a time when private savings are needed to finance a surge in private investment. "Supply-side" hopes of a leap in private savings have proved a dream. Americans have gone on an all-time spending spree. Thus the American administration has to borrow, net, about $20bn each quarter from the rest of the world to finance recovery, an unconscionable and unprecedented display of dependence by the richest economy on earth.



What remains possible to forecast with some confidence is the degree to which present American trends would require more foreign capital – from London, Frankfurt, and Tokyo – as the trade deficit widens. On this basis Morris calculates a cumulative American need for other people's money amounting to $800bn by 1989. As and when foreigners decide they will not play, the cardhouse would tumble down, and America would be forced to correct its current account deficit by means of a recession that could cut 3 to 4 per cent off the growth of Europe and other industrial nations.

A "hard landing" of this kind for the dollar and the American economy would require all kinds of expensive readjustment, throwing out of work many of those European factories which have now just achieved competitiveness with Americans, and requiring America to shift back into the production of traded goods in order to fill the gap in America's balance of payments.

The ground may prove softer, and the American economy subside gently towards balance. The "flash" estimate of ecomonic growth in the third quarter of this year, published yesterday, was down unexpectedly sharply to only 3.6 per cent. But it does not seem likely that the foreign exchange market will do much to help. Britain has learnt to its cost how exchange markets can overshoot, destroying employment and productive capacity

To return, therefore, to the IMF's prescription: stable and convergent economic policies, as a foundation for stable exchange rates. Would these really suffice? We have had, after all, quite some convergence of monetary policy and inflation rates without much reward in exchange-rate stability. Even if all economies, including the US, were now independently pursuing similar policies, it is uncomfortably plain that exchange rates would be far from stable. For we have two new species of global financial warfare which magnify currency instability.

The first, christened by Marris the "savings war", stems from America's thirst for foreign capital. International capital flows now dominate exchange rates more than trade flows and, as evidenced by the trend-setting US, now seem to determine national levels of economic activity too. Governments are beginning to supplement their trade wars with a battle for capital. America has engaged in a kind of unfair trading by means of tax laws which make borrowing cheap, thus enabling high rates of interest to be paid to foreign investors without choking off domestic investment.

The war can be seen to be hotting up through other changes in tax laws worldwide: some rather crudely directed to scooping up stray money, however dubious its origins.

The second war is between the world's major financial markets. Deregulation, notably in London and Tokyo, proceeds in order to give birth to financial conglomerates able to compete with American giants. Barriers to entry and exit are being dismantled to enable them to win business. This is all necessary and overdue change, aimed at earning a higher national income in the new financial services industry, but it has attendant dangers.

More money is now handled, not by the local stockbroker in the Midlands or the postmaster in downtown Tokyo, but by centralized computer-friendly moneymen, paid to shift funds around the world in pursuit of tiny marginal daily changes in forecast rates of return, moving free-market exchange rates as they go. Is it possible to imagine any mere convergence of economic policies that would neutralize their effect?

It is possible to look for other sources of hope. The experience of the European Monetary System, for example, shows what can be done by governments openly and publicly determined to stablize rates. It is not actual "convergence" that has held the German mark and French franc more or less together (there is still a vast Franco-German differences in inflation rates) but a publicly avowed determination to subjugate domestic budgetary policy and short-term financial policy to an exchange-rate target. Elsewhere, and pre-eminently in Washington, malign neglect rules. There are many weaknesses in the EMS, but it is time the almighty Americans, the Japanese and even the less mighty British, paid more attention to the lessons it can teach.

Austrians march back to the shako

Vienna

Every September, the month in which lieutenants are sworn in at the military academy at Wiener Neustadt, a few miles from the Austrian capital, a group of more experienced officers meet clandestinely in a castle nearby.

Drawn from several ranks, some of them with names reminiscent of the campaigns of the Seven-Years-War, they annually sow the seeds of a conspiracy. Every year, the plot fails. *A coup d'etat?* The restoration of the Habsburg monarchy? Nothing so dramatic is possible in an Austria whose modern stability is relished by the most nostalgic royalists.

What these officers want is nothing more subversive than the right to wear a ceremonial uniform for ceremonial duties.

Sometimes they draft a memorandum. In other years, they discuss the possibility of a petition. Always the answer comes back from the Austrian High Command: "We are not going back to the days of Radetzky."

The demand may seem innocuous but it would be hard to find an issue which arouses more passion in military circles. It eclipses with ease the present debate over whether neutral Austria should have missiles for her defence.

For a country in which even civilians don a grey-green uniform for festive occasions, the desire is quite natural: An unofficial poll recently conducted by journalists showed that of the 600-odd officer cadets graduating this weekend, well over half would happily exchange their drab grey parade uniform with its tin helmet, white shirt and prefect's tie for the blue uniform complete with black and gold shako of the early 1900s.

In recent months, this uniform lobby has been given hope by the appointment of a new chief of the army, General Ernst Bernardiner. Unlike his predecessor, General Emil Spinocchi, who was known to be totally opposed to the idea, the new army chief is believed to have an open mind on the subject.

Another source of encouragement is Austria's new defence minister, Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, who is a liberal not a socialist. Dr Frischenschlager is a popular young politician known for a fine sense of history. Interviewed this week on the Austrian equivalent of "Desert Island Discs", the minister chose, to the surprise of many, the old imperial anthem, composed by Haydn, for his first record.

The reintroduction of imperial uniforms is also believed to be *favoured by many NCOs who* believe it could only improve morale and drill. Few professional soldiers who have witnessed the Vienna house regiment present arms when ambassadors are received at the chancellory would doubt this. Without the lines painted on the road to assist, it is unlikely that the formation would even be straight.

Despite these failings, nothing draws a Viennese crowd quicker than these ceremonies, accompanied by a military band playing an Austrian march with a swing that only a school of military music based on Strauss, Lehar and Carl Michael Ziehrer can achieve.

Not surprisingly the Austrian Tourist Board, ever worried about falling numbers of visitors to the capital, would also welcome not only a new uniform but a regular changing of the guard. Tourists apparently do not care for empty sentry boxes, especially outside the rather drab Hofburg Palace.

Enthusiasts of this attire point out that nearly every European country including the republics of Italy and France have a national guard visually frozen into a uniform of about 1913.

Many Austrians born with a refined sense of operetta would probably agree with them. If the "K und K" army of the past was not the most feared engine of war on the battlefield, its uniforms were the envy of Europe. Its hussar and lancer regiments inspired the dress of cavalry regiments throughout the world, including Britain, while its artillery uniform even won first prize for the smartest battle dress at the Paris International Fair of 1900.

Despite these distinctions, resistance *to the reintroduction of* such uniforms is widespread in the Austrian Socialist Party which still, more than 60 years after the collapse of the Habsburg empire, fears the monarchist feelings it might arouse. Resistance also comes from politicians anxious to keep army expenditure to a minimum. Some fear a resurgence of militarism. An anxiety, say their opponents, which shows a lamentable acquaintance with Austria's military history.

The supporters of the ceremonial uniform dimiss these arguments, insisting that a state which can tolerate the Habsburg eagle on its military standards and on most buildings of importance should have grown out of any fears of imperial uniforms. As for cost, most opera houses in the country have enough of these uniforms to equip an entire brigade at little extra cost to the Austrian taxpayer.

Whether Dr Frischenschlager will make Austrian military history and bow to the pressure of these lobbies remains to be seen. He has repeatedly said that Austria must do all she can to improve her defences. Part of that will mean re-equipping the country's obsolete air force, but the defence minister should also remember Mountbatten's oft-quoted dictum that the finest troops on the parade ground often make the best in battle.

Richard Bassett


Mary Evans Picture Library

Austrian military dress in 1845: once the pride of Europe

Philip Howard

The bard survives the banal babble

This is the year of Shakespeare. In a sense, every year is the year of Shakespeare. He was not of an age, but for all time: right on, old Ben, we know; we know. But this year there is an unusually rich profusion of new editions of the Bard. The *New Cambridge Shakespeare* has begun its marathon through the canon a year behind the *Oxford Shakespeare* and both of them almost a century in the footsteps of the Arden editions.

All of them offer their versions of the best modernized texts, notes and glosses swamping the trickle of text, collations variorum, histories of the plays and performances, and other aids for the man who knows that no production of a play by Shakespeare on the stage can ever be quite as satisfactory as the one he plays between his ears.

Then the strip cartoon editions of the plays, with illustrations as in children's comics, have started to come out. Prigs sneer, and the cautious raise an eyebrow at these. But I have teacher friends who point out that the cartoon editions give the text in full; and that many children who are daunted by an unillustrated text race happily through them.

The only serious criticism that I have of the cartoon Shakespeares, for those who like them, is that even I could draw better pictures than those of one of the two companies competing to produce the things; and I can notoriously draw nothing except pigs, which reduces the number of plays that I can illustrate. Somebody else has started to illustrate paraphrases of the plays called *Shakespeare Made Easy*. There is gold in them thar Wills.

And now here comes *The Contemporary Shakespeare* with the language modernized by Dr A. L. Rowse, predictably provoking uproar and outrage. At least he will not be able to bring Emilia Lanier into every page. Stanley Wells, editor of the *Oxford Shakespeare*, described Rowse's modernization in *The Times*: "More insidiously (he) substitutes his simplifications into the text itself." John Andrews of the Folger Shakespeare Library is less complimentary. He calls the Rowse version the Caliban edition, and says: "Dr Rowse is tone deaf, it seems to me. He has no sense of the music of verse."

In truth, thou should'st not whip thyself up into a reechy coil over Dr Rowse's conceits. They are quite modest. He gets rid of the second person singular: Romeo, Romeo, wherefore are you Romeo? He irons out solecisms. He substitutes the modern for the obscure archaic word. Where Hamlet says to his mother: "Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gib," Rowse gives "Would from a toad, from a bat, a tom-cat." Sometimes he loses the poetry and the metre in the process. "We'll have no Cupid hoodwink'd with a scarf" becomes "blindfolded". Banal, no doubt. But those of us who prefer our notes outside rather than inside the text do not have to read it. And I suppose it is possible that some students, particularly foreign students, previously put off by the obscurity of some Shakespeare, will find him down Dr Rowse's primrose path.

A more serious criticism of such attempts to modernize Shakespeare is that it is naive to suppose that any synonym can convey the rich connotations of the original word. Take the haunting lines from *Macbeth*: "Light thickens, and the Crow Makes Wing to th' Rookie Wood." The Arden edition explains that "rooky" does not mean murky or dusky, as some have suggested, nor damp, misty, or steamy with exhalations, nor misty or gloomy, nor "where its fellows have already assembled", and that it has nothing to do with the dialect word "roke" meaning mist. The editor thinks it simply means the rooking or perching wood, i.e. where the rook (or crow) perches for the night. As Empson pointed out, there is no single meaning in a key word from such a master of poetic ambiguity as Shakespeare. "Rooky" conveyed all of its complex meanings to him. When you substitute "burdens" for "fardels", you may be losing something of value.

Luckily Shakespeare is a lake in which elephants can swim and lambs can paddle. As Robert Graves said: "The remarkable thing about Shakespeare is that he is really very good – in spite of all the people who say he is very good"



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FINAL SALVO?

At cruising speed it would take only a few minutes to turn round a warship the size of the Belgrano. Because of that the direction in which the ship was pointing at the time it was sunk should never have been endowed with such significance by the Government's critics. Its course was, as the Prime Minister has averred, irrelevant. Moreover in addition to our own intelligence about Belgrano's purpose we have the words of the Argentine admirals in command, that Belgrano's task at that time was to take part in a pincer movement against the British fleet, with a northern group led by the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo.

The charges against the Government are basically two. The first, though now receding, is that Belgrano should not have been sunk because it was about to return home, and that sinking it in such circumstances was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the Peruvian peace plan which was then about to germinate. The second is that over the past two years ministers have responded to the various allegations of warmongering with contradictory answers which constitute a deception of parliament.

This week's detailed disclosures certainly torpedo Mr Tam Dalyell's main charge that Belgrano was sunk to scupper peace moves. So he has now changed his ground. He suggests that because the Royal Navy, having received orders to sink Belgrano, did not subsequently inform ministers that the cruiser had changed course, it shows that ministers had lost control of the war.

Ministers are not supposed to stand behind their commanders telling them when to shoot. They lay down general objectives and devise a set of rules of engagement which govern operations. In the case of the Falklands it was clear that a general threat to the fleet existed from Ascension Island southwards for several thousand miles. An Argentine attack could have come anywhere along that line and not just in the exclusion zone round the Falklands. If a troopship had gone down, or one of the British carriers, there would have been colossal loss of life which could hardly have been explained away by ministers confessing that they had let Belgrano off because her bows were pointing to the home shore.

Mr Dalyell's point is doubly invalidated since there is evidence that ministers had indeed refused a previous request to sink the Argentine aircraft carrier, lodged before the change in the rules of engagement. Those rules were changed originally only to apply to the aircraft carrier but then broadened to include the cruiser when that appeared in the sights of HMS Conqueror.

So Mr Dalyell is left high and dry with his fantasies. Dr Owen, followed by Mr Kinnock, is now trying to concentrate his fire on the alleged deception of Parliament. Here ministers are at some disadvantage because the Government has trickled out information little by little on a subject about which the less that is said on the operations of nuclear submarines and their highly sensitive methods of communications and intelligence, the better. Ministers should have held to that rule firmly at the start and not published details about HMS Conqueror for the perfectly respectable reason that they would be revealing matters which could only prejudice future operations, perhaps today or the next day. As it is, ministers have always disclosed too little too late, giving the impression of being on the defensive and having something incriminating to hide.

It is understandable that the Government might have been reluctant to respond expansively to Mr Dalyell's allegations because to have done so might have been thought to have taken them seriously. With hindsight it must be obvious to ministers that it would have been better to have responded immediately and fully with the details given this week. It is a lesson for ministers to think through to the end of a line of inquiry so as to avoid looking as though every scrap of information is being forced out of them.

NOT MUCH SENSE, BUT SOME SOLACE

Mr David Steel's appeal to the Liberal Assembly to vote sensibly on nuclear defence was largely based on grounds of enlightened self-interest. Though he spoke of policies that were wrong in principle, it was the warning that they were also politically disastrous that was his chief weapon against the party's unilateralist wing. Political expediency was, above all, the basis of his urging that the Liberals should vote for an immediate United Kingdom freeze on cruise weapons rather than for their removal forthwith, or for a "fudging" alternative that was also on offer.

He even went so far as to remind them of what had happened to the Labour Party at the last election, calling as witness Mr Roy Hattersley's testimony of the connexion between his party's defeat and its non-credible defence policy. But the Liberal Assembly was unmoved by the leader's plea that the verdict against Labour should be a warning to the party. It proceeded to vote that cruise missiles already installed in Britain should be removed "forthwith".

In the defence policy statement agreed yesterday, there are passages of solace for Mr Steel. The Assembly, in particular, voted to include Polaris in arms control negotiations, instead of scrapping it forthwith, by 643 votes to 535. On the grounds that Liberals had previously been committed to get rid of Polaris as soon as possible, the Liberal leadership took the agreement to put the weapon into negotiations as an improvement in their direction. The party's reiterated commitment to Nato, combined with the aim of working to strengthen the European pillar of the Western Alliance, also goes some way towards presenting a distinctive Liberal policy. The additional advocacy of efforts to promote US and Soviet disengagement in Europe is no more than the revival of a fashionable social democratic nostrum of the late fifties, which if it will do no good, probably does no great harm. In the end the Liberals have voted to remain a pro-Nato party.

But when all this is said, it still has an amalgam of defence policies which look very much less than credible. Although its commitment to an immediate declaration of "no first use" of nuclear weapons is not new, the implication that a potential aggressor will feel free to launch a massive and irresistible conventional attack without the deterrent fear of a nuclear response hardly inspires confidence. But what is most significant is that the Liberals have once again revealed, both in speeches and voting figures, the strength of their unilateralist wing.

Though Mr Steel may shrug this aside and consider the cruise issue too narrow to justify a Gaitskellite counter-attack, he must be gravely embarrassed, not least because of the effect on his party's relationship with the Social Democrats. More and more, a dangerously large section of Liberal activists show themselves to have attitudes unhealthily similar to those from which the Social Democrats were fleeing when they left the Labour Party.

Supporters of the Government's policies, of course, can object that the argument within the Alliance over defence is not worth taking seriously since both parties are essentially weak on policy – both, for instance, being committed against Trident, which in the light of the coming obsolescence of Polaris is equivalent to serving notice that Britain intends to bring its independent deterrent to an end. It might equally be objected that the SDP is itself committed to the soft option of freezing cruise missiles.

Even so the distinction within the Alliance is a significant one, less because of the details of the argument than because of the difference in political psychology it reveals. The Social Democrats appreciate the potential threat which the West must counter. But too many Liberal speakers yesterday indicated either that they did not believe the threat was real, or if they did that it was better to declare willingness to be over-run than to risk a nuclear war. Equally, nobody doubts the willingness of the SDP to pursue what it sees as a credible policy for the defence of the West against the perceived threat. But after yesterday, it is clear that a large element in the Liberal party is not so willing. Mr Steel, of course, has his veto on policy he dislikes. But it could not, presumably, be sustained indefinitely and in all circumstances. That thought must make his SDP allies uneasy.

THE LANCED CARBUNCLE

One down for the Prince of Wales and one to go. The "carbuncle" on the face of the National Gallery having been sent in for plastic surgery by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the odds against Mies van der Rohe's "glass stump" going up beside the Mansion House lengthen still further. Prince Charles, it will be remembered, was invited to speak at the 150th anniversary banquet of the Royal Institute of British Architects in May. Instead of composing a harmless hymn to architecture he used the occasion to commend the approach known as "community architecture" and took a swipe at the arrogance of modernism. Though biting the hand of some of those who were feeding him, Prince Charles raised a cheer among the literati who had been plugging that line for years.

The criticism was voiced that it was improper of the Prince of Wales to intervene with his prestige and the publicity at his command in matters that were sub judice in the sense that one proposal was before a public inquiry and the other awaiting the minister's decision on his inspector's report. The criticism was misconceived. Planning decisions are highly public in their consequences; publicity and force of opinion brought to bear on the questions to be decided are to be welcomed not discouraged. And it was very plain that Prince Charles was speaking not just for himself but for a large and popular body of opinion. The tower in the Ahrends, Burton and Koralek design, which was the object of Prince Charles's insult and the point on which Mr Jenkin has now failed the design, has drawn the fire of the GLC's historic buildings division, Westminster city council, the Victorian Society and the Georgian Group among others.

The tower, which was an even more prominent feature in Mr Richard Rogers's unacceptable boilerhouse offering, arises from a genuine attempt to meet an architectural awkwardness inherent in the commission. The building is in part an extension of the National Gallery's galleries. It will appear as an extension of William Wilkins's classical facade. But that facade, though weak, is complete. The extension must assume the form of a building in its own right. It is in a position of prominence in relation to the rest of the square. The position invites a strong vertical feature in triangular association with the spire of St Martin-in-the-Fields and Nelson's Column. But no one who has attempted to design such a feature has found the idiom in which to do it.

The affair is already reminiscent of the great commissioning fiascos of the Victorian age. There are two clients, the developer, who is getting a 125-year lease on a headquarters office building, and the gallery, which is getting more room. And there is a third unacknowledged client in the Department of the Environment. They tug in different directions. There has been an architectural competition of which the rules were changed as the game was being played, and which was eventually aborted. It led not to a choice of design but a choice of architects, Ahrends, Burton and Koralek. Their first design was found wanting in utility by the gallery; their second design has been rejected by the minister for its appearance. It is only the tower he objected to. He hopes the applicants will submit new proposals.

Out of some of the Victorian chaos in commissioning some notable buildings came. There is still hope that at least a passable one will come out of the present confusion. It is now evident that the public and its representatives are not in the mood for anything daring. The design must satisfy the rediscovered canons of architectural good manners and be, in keeping, in scale, in harmony with what is there already. It would still be a pity, and a collapse of confidence, if all were to be so cowed by the new etiquette that we finish up with an insipid replication of classical motifs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Getting at facts on 'star wars' policy

From Professor Lawrence Freedman

Sir, It would be a useful start to a serious debate in this country on the Strategic Defense Initiative ("star wars") if your leader writer could get his facts right and address the issues it raises rather than skirt around them.

Neither of the two central propositions in today's leader (September 19) is correct. The first is that the American research programme is at an "early and vulnerable" stage. In fact research has been funded since the 1972 ABM treaty was signed and was stepped up under the Carter Administration, and it will only be over the next few years that it is scheduled to rise significantly over the levels proposed by President Carter.

The successful interception in June of this year of an oncoming missile using "homing overlay" technology was the result of work set in motion in 1978. Few of the opponents of the President's initiative object to a moderate level of research, only to the high level of spending envisaged and the dubious rationales that surround it.

Your second proposition appears to be that the feasibility of the initiative depends on "beam technology" (a loose term which covers a variety of possibilities). Here you commit the familiar error of a preoccupation with the interceptor itself rather than the number of interceptors required, the means by which their reliability can be ensured and their vital components protected against counter-attack (not so easy in space), and the ability to detect and track their targets and manage an extremely complicated series of engagements.

You then conclude by listing some of the many objections to the programme, some of which might have seemed sufficiently substantial to your readers to deserve some comment, and then airily dismiss them on the grounds that they are often contradictory and need not be considered until the technology has had a chance to prove itself.

If the arguments are contradictory (on assertions that you do not bother to prove) then that largely reflects the confusion in the President's programme. You seem to be unaware that the President's ultimate objective of rendering nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" has now been superseded by an "intermediate" objective which involves no more than protecting important military assets, and certainly does not meet your main concern of taking us out of the condition of mutual assured destruction.

Yours sincerely,
LAWRENCE FREEDMAN,
King's College London,
Department of War Studies,
Strand, WC2.
September 19.

Barriers to growth in the air

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, In your recent attempt to influence public and Cabinet opinion on the Civil Aviation Authority's proposals for the introduction of more competition between British airlines you have failed to direct the minds of your readers to a vitally important aspect of them: all you have have done is to describe the proposals for increased CAA powers fit only for the shelf – hardly constructive criticism.

Since 1961, when the present form of air transport licensing was introduced, large numbers of small airlines have been granted access to the market by the CAA and its predecessor, the ATLB (Air Transport Licensing Board). Those small airlines, naturally enough, each sought opportunities for growth from the route or routes originally granted to them. Without such growth most would wither and die and many have.

The difficulty about growth for these airlines, however, has always been that in many cases it could only be at the expense of British Airways and its predecessors, BOAC and BEA. Growth on these terms has always been strongly resisted and that resistance has been successful in preventing the growth to anything like equality in size of B-Cal, British Midland, Dan-Air, Air UK and others.

If, now, the CAA proposals for relatively minor route transfers are rejected, if the implacable hostility by British Airways for an increase in the powers of the CAA is rewarded by rejection of that proposal, and if B-Cal and the other independents are given no real opportunities for growth then, inevitably, there will be no real competition for a privatized British Airways. Worse, some of these airlines will wither and some will die.

There is really no reason to think that there will be any change in the pattern in the future if the CAA statement of policies remains substantially as it is now and if there are not also some necessary changes in the Civil Aviation Act 1982: the CAA needs stronger substitution powers, properly exercised.

If BA is successful in preventing route transfers and an increase in the powers of the CAA which would allow a further reshaping, slowly, of the industry by the CAA over the years then the future authority of the CAA will be destroyed, each and every licensing case will ultimately have to be decided by the Secretary of State on appeal and we shall be back to the bad old days of the ATLB, when the licensing system was regarded as an obstacle on the way to a political decision rather than an authoritative body with power to influence the shape of an industry noted for the kaleidoscopic nature of change in its fortunes.

British Airways' great hostility for the CAA proposals is based on the pattern of change which would undoubtedly emerge in the future from the continuing exercise by the CAA of its imagination and expertise in seeking to create an industry providing real competition for British Airways from very small fragments.

Furthermore, capital for growth comes only with availability of routes – not the reverse. If the routes were available to B-Cal, British Midland, Dan-Air, Air UK and their smaller colleagues then, undoubtedly, capital for growth would follow and the competition needs of the consumer would be satisfied.

Let us hope that the Cabinet will have the sense to reconsider the position, even if it means delaying a little while the proposed privatisation of BA, so that the whole industry can be looked at again and a fudged-up compromise avoided.

Airline competition policy is not, alone, what is in issue. There are also questions of air transport movement limitation at Heathrow and Gatwick to be decided, Scottish lowlands airports policy to be debated, the Laker problem to be solved and several other matters as well. Not least of these is an informed look at the statutory powers and duties of the CAA and the make-up and performance of its licensing function to ensure proper safeguards for BA investors and fairness for its competitors.

Only by Parliament, now, can the present unattractive brawl be ended. If these things are not done the chaos and dissatisfaction which will follow a political compromise now will continue to give this and successive governments trouble for years.

Yours truly,
PETER MARTIN,
The Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
September 12.

Sorting the mail

From the Secretary of The National Association of Local Councils

Sir, This association, which has a large membership of parish, town and community councils throughout England and Wales, many of whom are in rural areas, knows from experience that letter delivery has become much slower and that the public cannot rely on times of arrival. The Monopolies Commission, to which the association gave evidence, dealt with big city letter services, but had its report extended to the rest of the country the situation and the complaints would have been the same.

It is no answer to the problems to expose the Post Office to competition. Even if that improved the service in main flows of mail no commercial operator would want to share in the smaller mail deliveries in the countryside. There the Post Office would have no spur from the competition but would be deprived of the advantages of support for the rural services from the mass urban deliveries.

Your editorial (September 13) recognises this problem for rural areas if the Post Office monopoly were breached, but your suggestion that there should be serious consideration of differential pricing (a polite phrase for a sharp price increase) treats the rural areas again as places which must endure second-class treatment at super-high prices.

Why does no one look at policies for rural services from the standpoint that country and town are *necessary components* of this nation; that each alike requires services if people are to live tolerable lives in them, and that charging for services must not penalise persons who live in particular types of area?

For standard services which are to be delivered all over the country to everyone that implies a standard price.

For *optional* services perhaps different prices are not unfair, provided they accurately reflect the actual costs and are not based on national arithmetical averages of unrelated expenditures. The countryman does not believe that, for instance, a long-established rural telephone kiosk "loses" hundreds of pounds a year. He knows that if it is taken away no one "saves" that sum and Telecom loses the receipts.

The Post Office's letter problem is one of running a modern highly mechanised system: management must be made to ensure that the system works to produce good results, otherwise what is the point of expenditure on mechanisation?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLARK, Secretary,
The National Association of Local Councils,
108 Great Russell Street, WC1.
September 17.

Telecom sale

From Mr Peter B. Rae

Sir, The Government's current campaign to persuade a large segment of the general public to buy shares in British Telecom raises some troubling questions (which previous flotations of nationalized industries did not make so obvious): Who is the moral owner of a "nationalized" industry?

Is it the nation? If it is, why are we being asked to buy what is already ours? As it appears to be the Government's declared intention to widen the ownership of our means of production and expose nationalized industries to the realities of the market place, then perhaps Dr Owen's, by no means original, proposal to distribute such shares is a more ethically honest solution. It will also ensure that no subsequent *government will be tempted to take* back what will be owned by a nation of shareholders!

Let British Telecom be a natural pilot scheme before the other nationalized industries are similarly (and legally) transferred to those who actually constitute a nation. Until that happens, I cannot help feel that we are being treated to a costly and gigantic sleight-of-hand show.

Yours faithfully,
PETER B. RAE,
17 Sumatra Road,
West Hampstead, NW6.
September 17.

Hongkong's future

From Dr Mark Elvin

Sir, Bernard Levin (September 15) is broadly right about Hongkong. Although there is still money to be made there before 1997, few really knowledgeable observers, in private, give its long-term future much of a chance.

Of the many reasons for this, I would stress two. First, the vast majority of qualified young professionals have already secured, or are vigorously engaged in securing, a means of escape from the colony; and without this group (who have the most to offer another country and most to lose by staying) the running of an advanced economy becomes all but impossible.

Second, whatever the wishes or policies of the present leadership of the People's Republic, Chinese communism is above all a *system*, and to think that this system can be changed in selected localities by international agreement, or even by the fiat of Beijing, is naive.

If it could be, the PRC could long ago have made Shanghai (which was the "Hongkong" of the Far East in the 1920s and 1930s) into a showcase of modern economic growth. As it is, it is the present of Shanghai that offers the surest general indication of what Hongkong will be the day after tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,
MARK ELVIN, Director,
Asian Studies Centre,
St Antony's College, Oxford.
September 19.

Gibraltar's outlook

From the Leader of the Opposition, Gibraltar

Sir, Your editorial of September 7 is reminiscent of the one which appeared last December in respect of the commercialisation of the naval dockyard and which had all the characteristics of being deliberately leaked by a British Government source. I wrote on that occasion, but you were unwilling to publish my letter.

On this occasion the subject is Spain's EEC application and Gibraltar is an "obstacle" because it does not wish to give Spanish nationals more favourable treatment than the rest of the EEC, including the UK, would do.

I would remind you that the free movement of labour would, for a start, enable 10,000 unemployed Spaniards from La Linea, five minutes' walk away from Gibraltar, to compete for the 10,000 jobs, which is all Gibraltar has to offer its present population. No one else, anywhere else in the EEC, is being asked to face this kind of competition.

If your newspaper feels so anxious to appease the Spaniards so that they will join Nato and the EEC I suggest you offer to waive the seven years' transitional period so that they can emigrate freely to the UK rather than attempt to use Gibraltar and its people as the sacrificial lamb.

Yours faithfully,
JOE BOSSANO,
House of Assembly, Gibraltar.

Church and Freemasons

From the Reverend J. H. Good

Sir, Recent reporting and correspondence in your worthy paper leave me confused and saddened. I have understood Freemasonry to be a craft not so much to do with secrets and secrecy as with loyalty and trust and honour.

Secrecy must of necessity exist within any institution and in the converse of human beings confidentiality is a vital part of friendship and trust. Every person in a position of responsibility and influence in society has to learn when to keep his mouth shut.

A man initiated into Freemasonry is entrusted with a few apparently trivial words and deeds and signs – boy scouting if anyone wishes to be cynical – but ones which he respects or despises for the rest of his life. How he accepts and responds to trust placed in him is indicative of his character, his motives and his ambitions.

Whilst there are those who, as in police and Church and any institution, betray that trust, so we are reminded by Jesus that to whom much is entrusted much will be required and if we are found faithful in little things, we shall be entrusted with greater things. What is wrong with that?

No doubt all your correspondents, from constables to canons, some who have been given privileged positions in our society, can fault individual Freemasons. As the ideal of policing and of religion remains untarnished, so the ideal of Freemasonry – being found trustworthy, honourable, and loyal in all situations – is one of which I am not ashamed.

Thank God for the early Christians who were prepared in their "secret" society and their "secret" initiation rites, their "sponsors", to vouch for their good name before the Church and who had the courage to be faithful.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. GOOD,
The Vicarage,
Exminster, Exeter,
Devon.
September 13.

Terms of reference

From Mr E. V. Hibbert

Sir, Reading the school news in your columns I am surprised at the differing views amongst the schools about the season of the year or even how many terms there are in the academic year.

Some announce the start of the Autumn Term, others the Winter Term, the Michaelmas Term, Christmas Term, or Advent Term. Ignoring such obscure terms as Play Term, Michaelmas Half and Oration Quarter, some schools simply announce, "Term begins today".

Could the schools not follow the universities and the Law Courts and settle for Michaelmas?

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD HIBBERT,
36 Blandford Avenue, Oxford.

Bread upon the waters

From Miss Barbara Veness

Sir, As organiser of the ecumenical sponsored paddle scorned by your contributor, Digby Anderson (September 12), may I leap to the defence of the clergymen he accuses of "playing up to the image they affect to deplore"?

It was I, not the Bishop of Lewes and the 22 priests and ministers from Hastings, who courted publicity (unashamedly) and implored them to wear dog collars and cassocks the better to please photographers.

By making fun of themselves for just an hour, the priestly paddlers will have raised more than £1,700 for a clean water system being built in Ethiopia by The Evangelical Alliance Relief Fund.

Had I asked 23 normally-clad teenagers to perform the same sponsored event, would it have received so much national and local coverage? Or would Mr Anderson still be featuring our cause nearly two weeks later?

Yours etc,
BARBARA VENESS,
67 Hollington Old Lane,
St Leonards-on-Sea,
East Sussex.

Atoms for peace?

From Mr David Lowry

Sir, Your editorial "Wanted – a national memory" (August 20) suggested, inter alia, that it would be highly instructive for those grappling with the policy intractables of the 1980s to know what energy forecasts lay behind the civil nuclear power programme of the 1950s era. There is, you argued, a methodological gap between the official record and the oral record of the times.

In an interview I conducted in 1957 with Lord Hinton, who was the first chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, he said of the policy background to the first nuclear programme announced in February, 1955 (Cmnd 9389):

Early in 1955 came the Trend report which arose out of the UKAEA (United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority) Risley report, that had proposed a very modest industrial reactor programme for which a reactor was to be built as a carefully considered extrapolation from Calder Hall (Magnox) reactor. When it was built and tried the next advance was to design a more complex reactor. When that was built and tried, then another of the same type would be built.

The Risley report was submitted to the Government, who set up an inter-departmental committee under Trend. It considered that the Risley recommendations were too modest and they put forward their plan, which was for 1,500-2,000 Mw(e) of nuclear plant by 1965. The figure finally settled on was 1,800 Mw(e).

Then in 1957 a combination of circumstances, including a post-Suez panic over oil availability, led to the quite frankly ludicrous size of 5,000-6,000 Mw(e) of nuclear generating capacity by 1965, which not merely common sense but an analysis of reasonable forecasts of electricity demand should have indicated was not a wise or practical approach.

Early atomic energy research both in Britain and in the United States was devoted towards its military applications. After President Eisenhower's 1953 "atoms for peace" speech to the UN Assembly it has been thought that resources were increasingly diverted from military to civilian applications. Despite this, Britain's first real electricity producing nuclear station at Calder Hall, opened in 1956, was really a dual purpose reactor with the original primary purpose to produce military plutonium.

Later, on June 17, 1958, the Ministry of Defence, rather than Britain's nuclear research organization, the UKAEA, announced that the civilian nuclear energy programme was to be modified to optimise military plutonium production, if and when necessary.

There is therefore the likelihood that Britain's first civil nuclear energy programme was in fact a reserve production system for military plutonium; and that its development bore little relationship to projected energy demands at the time.

It would be interesting to know what the UKAEA may think of this suggestion, considering their access to far more primary documentation than is available to the academic researcher.

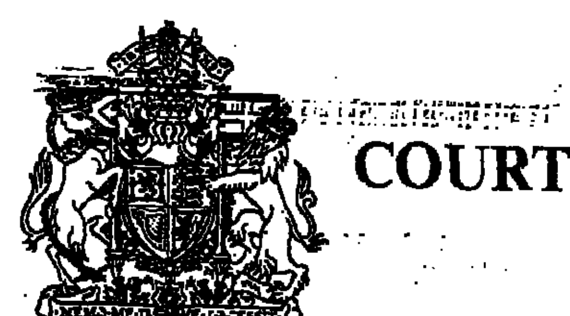
Yours faithfully,
DAVID LOWRY,
Energy Research Group,
The Open University,
Walton Hall,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
September 14.

Lost shepherd

From Mrs Mary E. J. Fox

Sir, Reading *The Times* Diary today (September 18), I feel the Archbishop of Canterbury should take heart from my experience. After driving hopelessly round the centre of Birmingham for some considerable time I told a passer-by I was looking for a certain place. His rejoinder in the rich Birmingham accent was: "Well, God help you."

Yours faithfully,
MARY E. J. FOX,
Stone Lea,
Sedgwick,
Kendal, Cumbria.
September 18



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

September 20: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of World Wildlife Fund International, chaired a meeting of the Executive Committee at Windsor Castle today.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, this afternoon presented prizes at the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Forest Agricultural Association's Annual Show at the York Club, Windsor Great Park.

His Royal Highness was received by the Deputy Ranger, Windsor Great Park (Mr Roland Wiseman) and the President of the Association (Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Trustee, this evening attended a meeting of The Prince Philip Trust Fund Trustees at the Guildhall, Windsor, where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Secretary of the Fund (Mr John Handcock).

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards, (Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps) called upon His Excellency Mr Ahmed Mohamed Nasser Al-Lamki and Mrs Al-Maskiry at 33, Hyde Park Gate, SW7 this morning in order to bid farewell to His Excellency upon relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sultanate of Oman to the Court of St James's.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) called upon The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia and The Raja Permaisuri Agong of Malaysia this afternoon at Ennismore Gardens, SW7 and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed Their Majesties on their arrival in this Country.

KENSINGTON PALACE

September 20: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Ball held by American Medical International Hospitals Limited at the Grosvenor House Hotel in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

September 20: The Duke of Gloucester visited Manchester and Nantwich today. In the morning His Royal Highness inspected the UK Reference Laboratory Anti-coagulent Reagents and Control and the Rehabilitation Demonstration Centre, Withington Hospital. In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the Manchester Jewish Museum, and later visited the Museum, the Parish Church of St Mary, the Waterlodge, and Churche's Mansion, Nantwich.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open sheltered housing scheme for the elderly in St George's Drive, Pimlico, on November 1.

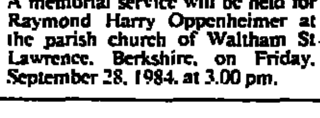
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception given by Vice-Chamberlains of the Royal Household at 12 Downing Street on November 1.

The Queen will open the crypt of St John's Church, Waterloo Road, newly converted by the Waterloo Trust, on November 2.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Panasonic manufacturing operation of Marsushita Electric (UK) at Pentwyn, South Wales, on November 2.

Lady Neidpath gave birth to a son on September 15 at the Westminster Hospital, London.

A memorial service will be held for Raymond Harry Oppenheimer at the parish church of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, on Friday, September 28, 1984, at 3.00 pm.



Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. S. Brown and Miss A. J. Rees

The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Brown, of Belvedere, Kent, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Rees, of Coverdale, North Yorkshire.

Mr C. E. J. Browne and Miss M. L. Benner

The engagement is announced between Christopher, second son of Mr Eric Browne, of Groisy, France, and Dr Ann Browne, of Brighton, Sussex, and Marijane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Benner, of Miami, Florida, United States.

Mr T. J. Connell and Miss P. K. Bueno

The engagement is announced between Thomas James, only son of Mr and Mrs T. Connell, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and Patricia Kim, middle daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Bueno, of Claygate, Surrey.

Mr C. H. Darton and Miss E. S. Binns

The engagement is announced between Kim, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Darton, of Worplesdon, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Dr and Mrs T. B. Binns, of Horsham, Sussex.

Mr J. Edwards and Miss C. G. Fraser

The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Mrs G. L. Edwards and the late Mr W. F. Edwards, Halstead, Essex, and Caroline Georgiana, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. M. Fraser, Baldrine, Isle of Man.

Mr J. R. Edwards and Miss S. Squire

The engagement is announced between Jonathan Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Edwards, of Gazeley, Suffolk, and Sarah, only daughter of Dr and Mrs I. C. Squire, of Cambridge.

Mr R. Gibbons and Miss H. J. Forster

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs L. J. Gibbons, of Gloucester, and Helen Jane, daughter of Professor and Mrs W. Forster, of Empingham, Rutland.

Mr W. A. Hill and Miss C. J. Andrews

The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Brian J. Hill, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Caroline, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs Roy Andrews, of Knowle, Solihull.

Mr A. R. V. Hoare and Miss J. N. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mrs Gillian Hoare and the late Mr R. G. S. Hoare, of Bosham Hoe, Sussex, and Julia, daughter of Dr and Mrs D. S. Robinson, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Mr P. R. J. Laming and Miss B. A. Lloyd

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs P. F. Laming, of Eynsford, Kent, and Beverly Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. D. Lloyd, of Tynant, South Wales.

Mr J. Mackay and Mrs J. K. Adams

The engagement is announced between John Mackay, of Laxey Cottage, Shincliffe, Durham and Jean Katherine Adams, of The Red House, Hartfield, East Sussex.

Mr R. L. Martin and Miss F. F. Neil

The engagement is announced between Robert Logan, son of Mr and Mrs R. Martin, of Paisley, Renfrewshire, and Fiona Frances, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. B. Neil, of St Ives, New South Wales.

Mr A. Peskin and Miss S. Kaye

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Bruce Peskin, of Pinkey's Green, Berkshire, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard Kaye, of London.

Mr J. P. Sankey and Miss F. C. P. Woollard

The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs Derek Sankey, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Fiona, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeffrey Woollard, of Harrow, Middlesex.

Marriages

Mr M. Edwards and Miss C. Cummings

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 8, 1984 at Altyre, Forres, Moray between Mr Michael Edwards, son of Mr and Mrs John Edwards, of Darnaconnar, Barrhill, Girvan, Ayrshire, and Charlotte, daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bt, of Altyre, Forres, Moray, and Elisabeth Lady Gordon Cumming, of Oddington, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Mr D. Cranfield and Miss L Flatman

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 15, at All Saints, Worlingham, Beccles, Suffolk, between Mr David Cranfield and Miss Lynn Flatman.

Mr J. H. Rose and Miss J. C. Stanley

The marriage took place at St Dunstan's Church, Monks Risborough on Saturday, September 15, of Mr Jonathan Hugh Rose and Miss Julia Caroline Stanley. The Rev Jonathan White officiated.

Mr A. R. F. Sharp and Miss A. E. Hussey

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 15 at the church of St Clement Danes, Strand, between Mr Alastair Richard Francis Sharp, and Miss Ann Elizabeth Hussey.

The bride was attended by Susan Dees, Chloe Harford, Heather Mowbray and Thomas Fallowfield.

A reception was held in Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn. The honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. J. Stanton and Miss J. Y. Turnbull

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 15, at St Andrew's, Letheringsett, Norfolk, of Mr David Stanton, only son of Mr and Mrs John Stanton, of Houghton-in-the-Dale, Walsingham, Norfolk, and Miss Johanna Turnbull, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Turnbull, of Manor House, Glandford, Norfolk.

The bride was attended by Miss Katie Turnbull, Florence Donovan and Miranda Donovan. Mr Alex Berridge was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in Kenya.

Birthdays today

Miss Dawn Addams, 54; Mr Austen Albu, 81; Dr Edith Batho, 89; Miss Shirley Conran, 52; General Sir Timothy Creasey, 61; Miss Mary Fetherston-Dilke, 66; General Sir John Gibbon, 67; Professor J. M. Ham, 64; Mr Keith Harris, 37; Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones, 62; Mr Ian MacGregor, 72; Sir Peter Matthews, 62; Sir William Nield, 71; Mr P. G. D. Robbins, 51; Canon Graham Routledge, 57; Mr. Nigel Stock, 65; Professor Bernard Williams, 55; Mr Jimmy Young, 61.

Latest appointments

Lord Brabazon of Tara to be Lord in Waiting.

Mr N. H. Lowe to be joint County Court and District Registrar for Bournemouth, Poole and Weymouth, from December 3.

Lord Windlesham, to be a member of the Museums and Galleries Commission, in succession to Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, on his appointment as chairman.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, saying farewell outside Canterbury Cathedral to seven cyclists who plan to ride to Rome, to raise up to £15,000 for the archbishop's appeal for the International Year of Youth in 1985. They carry a letter of greeting from Dr Runcie to the Pope (Photograph: Dod Miller).

University news

Oxford

Elections

QUEEN'S COLLEGE: Hastings senior scholarship: P M Sullivan BA (Leeds); Michel scholarship: K F Wood (Esher College).

Cambridge

Professor H. G. J. M. Kuypers, professor of anatomy and director of the department of anatomy, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, has been elected to the professorship of anatomy from December 1.

College elections

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Fellowship from October 1: A G Smith, BSc (Bristol), PhD university demonstrator in the department of botany.
DOWNING COLLEGE: Fellowship in geography from October 1: W M Adams, MA, MSc (London), PhD, university assistant lecturer in geography; fellowship from October 1: Rev T O Mendel, MA, chaplain of the college.
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE: Life fellowships from October 1: A J Watson, MA, and A D I Nicol, BSc, MA, ScD.
GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE: Domestic bursar and elected to a fellowship from July 18: Captain T G A Ram, RN.
JESUS COLLEGE: Fellowship in class 2 from September 1 on his appointment as domestic bursar: H J Woolston, MA.
KING'S COLLEGE: Professorial fellowships of the college: M K Hopkins, MA, professor of sociology at Brunel University, professor-elect of ancient history from October 1985 and P P G B Bateson, FRS, PhD, MA, fellow of the college.
SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE: Ford of Britain fellowship in manufacturing engineering from September 1: J R Vince, MA.

UWIST

Dr David Stickler, Senior Lecturer in the department of applied biology, has been appointed specialist adviser to the House of Commons Committee on Welsh Affairs.

Leeds

Professor William Arthur Speck, G. F. Grant professor of history at Hull University, has been appointed to the chair of modern history at Leed's University from April 1, 1985.

Essex

The university's graduate organization, Convocation, is organizing a weekend reunion on September 28-30 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the university.

A spokesman said: "Those fresh-faced teenagers of 20 years ago are now settling into early middle age, pursuing their chosen careers. Their aspirations have mainly been for the respectable rather than revolutionary: one is even a Conservative MP."

Details from the Convocation office at Wivenhoe Park, Colchester (tel: 0206-862286 ext 2012).

Awards

The Public Works and Municipal Services Congress and Exhibition Council wish to announce that the following awards have been made during 1984:

McNaughton award, travelling scholarship: Mr G A Booker, Mr P S Nichols, Mr F J A Shults.
Research grants: Dr D J Cox, Mr M P Humphries, Dr S R Ledbetter and Mr J Tubman.

Glaziers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Glaziers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Colonel M. H. Seys-Phillips; Upper Warden: Sir William Carter; Renter Warden: Mr J. Stone.

Latest wills

Lady Frederick Leggett, of Angmering-on-Sea, West Sussex, left estate valued at £433,828 net.

Mr John Goodbody Marriage, QC, of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, a criminal lawyer and recorder of the crown court, and chairman of the Criminal Bar Association 1979-82, left estate valued at £326,483 net.

Mr Percy Maxwell Unsworth, of Birkdale, Merseyside, who died intestate, left estate valued at £1,002,153 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Fisher, Mr Michael John Aldridge, of Birkdale, Merseyside, intestate £470,005

Luncheons

Friends of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem

Lord Caradon presided at a luncheon held at Glaziers' Hall yesterday by the Friends of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. Queen Noor Al Hussein of Jordan, patron, presented a cheque for £70,000 to endow a bed at the St John Ophthalmic Hospital, on behalf of the friends, to Sir Maurice Dorman, Lord Prior of the Order of St John. Among the guests were:

The Ambassador of Jordan and Mrs Tabbara, Mr and Mrs A J Cohen, Lord and Lady Westbury, Sir Stephen and Lady Miller, Sir Gawain Bell, Sir Richard Beaumont, Sir David and Lady Roberts, Major-General Sir John and Lady Younger, Mr and Mrs T K Lyle and the Master of the Glaziers' Company.

Company of Master Mariners

The Master, Captain Oliver Elsom, presided at a luncheon given by the Company of Master Mariners on board HQS Wellington, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. The principal guest and speaker was the Lord Mayor of Westminster. Other guests included the Prime Warden of the Dyers' Company.

Dinners

Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland)

The Chairman of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), Mr W. Scott McConnell, presided at the annual dinner of the council held yesterday at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh. The guest of honour was Lord Thomson of Monifieth.

Fifth International Migraine Symposium

A dinner was held last night at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of the Fifth International Migraine Symposium. Dr F. Clifford Rose presided, assisted by Dr Macdonald Critchley, Founder-President of the Migraine Trust. Dr Arnold P. Friedman was the principal guest and Sir Christopher Lever also spoke.

London Association of University Women

The London Association of University Women held a dinner last night at the University Women's Club. The guest speaker was Miss Janet King, Governor IV, HM Prison, Manchester.

Service dinners

Nato Chiefs of Staff

General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, was host yesterday at a dinner at Schloss Soder, Hildesheim, West Germany, in honour of the National Army Chiefs of Staff visiting Exercise Lionheart. Among those present were:

Lieutenant-General P C Gration, Australian Army; Lieutenant-General J M Segers, Belgian Army; Lieutenant-General C H Belzile, Canadian Armed Forces; Lieutenant-General M P M Houdet, Commander 2 French Corps; Lieutenant-General M Glanz, West German Army; Lieutenant-General J C Roos, Netherlands Army; General U Cappuzzo, Italian Army; Colonel N Ley, Luxembourg Army; Major-General R G Williams, New Zealand Army; and General John A Wickham, Jr, Army of the United States.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich

A dinner was held last night at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Department of Nuclear Science and Technology. Professor J. R. A. Lakey, director of the department, presided. The principal guests were Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Admiral Sir Peter Herbert, Vice-Admiral Sir John Woodward and Professor Jack Edwards. Vice-Admiral Sir Simon Cassels, admiral president of the college, was also present.

Gallipoli Association

The Australian High Commissioner was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Gallipoli Association held last night at the RAF Club.

Supper

Royal Society of St George

The City of London branch of the Royal Society of St George held a private viewing and buffet supper at the National Army Museum last night. The guests were received by Mr Deputy Bernard L. Morgan, president, and Mr Brian P. Boreham, chairman, accompanied by Mrs Boreham. Mr Boreham presented a cheque for the Army Benevolent Fund to Mr William Reid, director of the museum.

Science report

The unbreakable computer code

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A method of transmitting highly confidential medical or commercial information between personal computers in an unbreakable code has been perfected by a team at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, and a specialist computer software company.

The method enables privacy and security which has been possible only on the largest computers costing more than £1m.

Giving a demonstration at Oxford yesterday, one of the inventors of the cipher, Dr Nigel Harding, a consultant biochemist at the John Radcliffe Hospital, said that even using the most powerful computer it would take hundreds of years to crack the code.

The estimate was based on a complex statistical calculation. To put the team to test, two mathematicians at Cambridge University had been trying deliberately to break the cipher.

In addition, the method has been given a more unusual but practical test. Dr Harding challenged individuals who specialized in attempting to break into other people's computer files, via telephone lines, to crack the code.

He put out the challenge through the network of personal computer "bulletin boards" which have sprung up in Britain. These are personal computers in an informal network whereby micro-computer enthusiasts exchange programmes and post messages asking for contact in particular fields of personal computing.

Telephone numbers for contacting micro-computer bulletin boards are publicized in personal computer magazines. Dr Harding left a coded version of his own medical record on a number of "bulletin boards", with an offer of a magnum of champagne to anyone who can decipher it.

The only reply so far from a "hacker", as the people who engage in breaking into other people's files for a hobby are called, was the allegation that the hieroglyphics were not a proper message at all, but a jumble of characters generated by interference on the telephone.

Dr Harding demonstrated yesterday that this was not so.

The co-investors, Mr Marck Pearlstone and Mr John Clifford, of the company, Datasolve, began the development to protect medical records connected with laboratory and clinical research. Much of this sensitive information was transmitted over telephone lines. They say the scheme can be used for any application needing secrecy.

One intriguing aspect of the system is that the encrypted version of a file or message is the same size (that is, in the number of characters and letters it contains,) as the legible version.

Royal Navy entries

The following candidates have been declared successful for entry to the Royal Navy and entered Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, this month:

Direct Graduate Entry

Lieutenant (short career commission) instructor officer: R P Burwell, Soton Univ; S L Dawson, City of Liverpool Coll; P J Edwards, Bristol Univ; P Hoggins, Oxford Poly; J N Lacey, Imperial Coll, London; P J Murphy, Durham Univ; T E Reynolds, Oxford Univ; J Risley, RMC of Science; C J Rudman, Bristol Poly; I J Stidston, Hatfield Poly; T Sweeney, UMIST; A B Teague, Plymouth Poly; G G Trewhella, Shields Marine and Tech Coll; M A Waythe, Poly of Wales.

Acting sub lieutenant (full career commission) seaman officer: A J Adams, Plymouth Poly; A D Barth, Leeds Univ; S F Broadhurst, Lancaster Univ; D Corser, Warwick Univ; S J Dick, Dundee Univ; J P Gulliver, London Univ; R M Hazel, Oxford Univ; E Kelbie, Portsmouth Poly; D G Mann, Birmingham Univ; J D O Massey, Wales Univ; J S P Mumford, Univ Coll Swansea; W Pinnell, Plymouth Poly; P G Weston, Plymouth Poly.

Acting sub lieutenant (full career commission) engineer officer: S A Borland, Lanchester Poly; O R Muir, Glasgow Univ; N J Walker, Portsmouth Poly; S J Whittaker, Sheffield Univ.

Acting sub lieutenant (full career commission) supply and secretariat officer: S R Crozier, Univ Coll, Cardiff; T J Forer, Durham Univ; J St J Wilkes, Oxford Univ.

Acting sub lieutenant (short career commission) instructor officer: S D M Barnett, Bristol Univ; T Hardie-Forsyth, Hull Univ; A M Pearson, Oxford Univ; M R K Smith, Oxford Univ.

Acting sub lieutenant (short career commission) seaman officer: J R Baldwin, Nottingham Univ; A M Richman, Brighton Poly; M A Steele, UMIST; S C Wilson, RHC London.

Acting sub lieutenant (short career commission) supply and secretariat officer: S G Aughton, N Northern Coll of Music.

University cadetship entry

Midshipman (full career commission) seaman officer: S M Allen, King School, Somerset; R I Ansuith, Lancaster RGS; N J Chandler, K Edward's S, Birmingham; G I H Foster, Reading Blue Coat; I Glanville, Evesham Coll of FE; M J Harris, St Albans S; B I Key, Bromsgrove S; J M L Kingwell, Southwark Coll; S M Law, Thomas Blackrock HS, Canada; M J de P Leeming, Westminster S; I R Leitch, Sir J Williams Maths S, Kent; A S Mills, Fareham Tech Coll, Hants; C H A Owen, Perse S; T J Peacock, Newcastle RGS; S P Teal, Trinity HS, Hull; S E Tylecote, Cheadle Hulme S.

Midshipman (full career commission) engineer officer: C R Clough, Queen's Coll, Somerset; A J B Hamilton, Rannoch S; P J Knight, Farnborough 6th Form Coll; A M Macdonald, Oakham S; A J L MacTaggart, Fortrose Acad.

Midshipman (full career commission) supply and secretariat officer: A Chapel, Portsmouth GS; N E Philcott, RGS Worcester; P S Thomson, Arnold S, Blackpool.

Naval college entry

Midshipman (full career commission) seaman officer: J R G Abernethy, Hutchesons' GS, Glasgow; J R Bishop, Ramsey GS, IOM; R C Bowbrick, Tomlinscote Co Sec S; N S Bower, Magdalen Coll S, Oxford; M P Briers, Saltash Comp; R C Carr, Ellon Acad, Aberdeen; A T Cummins, Fareham Tech Coll, Hants; D Dutton, Merchant Taylors S, Liverpool; P G Elkins, Henbury Comp S, Bristol; R Elliott, E Bergholt HS, Essex; D J Fraser, Dingwall Acad, Ross-shire; A R Gill, Priory HS, Exeter; D J Gosson, Clevedon Comp, Avon; S P Hardern, Leek HS, Staffs; M T Hutton, Salt GS; A J Keyworth, Dysons Perrins C of E HS; I Laing, Craigroyston HS, Edinburgh; N F Fraser, King Edward VI S, Morpeth; S M T Moffat, Craigmount HS, Edinburgh; R P Morris, Ravensbourne S, Kent; P A Newcombe, Plymouth GS; M I Newland, Longsands Comm Edn Coll; R A Pethybridge, K James Coll, Oxford; S J Pitcher, Haberdashers Aske's S, Herts; J C Robinson, Turriff Acad, Aberdeen; B A Rowland, Knowles Hill 6th Form, Newton Abbot; G T Tangye, Newquay Tretherras S; R G Thackray, Churchers Coll, Petersfield; C G Tortise, Therfield S, Surrey; D Winstanley, Burnage HS, Manchester; A H Woolven, Bishop Luffa C of E Comp S.

Midshipman (full career commission) engineer officer: P J Andrew, Devonport HS, Plymouth; I G Annett, RHS, Ipswich; J D S Brown, Tonbridge S, Kent; R J Burniston, Tiffin Boys S, Surrey; S R Colbeck, Kingsbridge Comp; S Devan; B C Eran, HS of Dundee; A M Gee, Ormesby Comp S; P H Hands, Redditch Coll; A C Harper, Bellerup HS; E Kilbride; R D Hughes, Bury GS; R E T Kissane, Weymouth GS; T P Leahy, Lewes Tech Coll; G T Little, Abbs Cross S; R J Matthews, The King's S, Worcester; J H Murray Brown, K Edward VI S, Totnes; J O Philo, Esher Coll, Surrey; J D C Pitt, Shrewsbury S; J L Ramshaw, Pocklington S, N Humberside; P J Rowlins, Pangbourne Coll; M L Rowse, Olchfa Comp S, Swansea; I S Stace, J Carlton Comp S, Leics; D Mc I Stone, Wells Cath S, Somerset; N D Thomas, Clifton Coll; J M Tooze, Salesian Coll, Hants; S J Wicks, Sherriff S, Warwicks; M J Williams, Manchester GS.

Midshipman (full career commission) supply and secretariat officer: R K J Hill, Christ's Hosp, W Sussex; C N O'Connor, St Boniface's Coll, Plymouth; M S Thomas, St Augustine's HS, Edinburgh.

Midshipman (medium career commission) engineer officer: J J Anderson, Hatfield HS, Doncaster; J W Davenport, Stretford GS, Manchester; M S Evans, Kirkcaldy HS, Fife; J L Farmer, Crestwood S, W Midlands; C D Ford, Churchers Coll, Hants; S D Hepworth, Huntingdon Comp, York; G H McIntosh, RN, Upper Yardman; D G Wright, Glasgow Coll of Nautical Studies.

Midshipman (short career commission) seaman officer: S C Aumayer, Falmouth S; I G Breckenbridge, Glasgow Acad; D Bulmer, Prior Pursglove Coll, Guisborough; A P Chamberlain, Poly of Cent London; A Gill, Solihull; C M Conway, St Austell VI Form Coll; A N Culling, St Peter's S, Bournemouth; N P Dowd, Kennet S, Thatcham; R P Dunn, E Warwickshire Coll; M A Gilmore, Purbrook Park, Hants; N Holden, Winstanley Coll, Ipswich; I C Lazenby, Alton Coll; S C Morris, Hills Road VI Form Coll, Cambridge; K O'Connor, SE London Coll, Lewisham; D C Rich, Tudor S, Kingston upon Thames; A Richardson, Hermitage Acad, Helensburgh; J P Roberts, Gwernyfed HS; M J Robinson, Riversdale Coll of Tech; M P Smyth, Carrickfergus GS; M D Sweett, Sutton HS, Plymouth; J A Swift, Liverpool Poly; R P Talbot, St Paul's RC, Haywards Heath; P N Tebbet, Jordanthorpe Comp, Sheffield; M J Wainhouse, Sutton Coll of FE, Sutton Coldfield; D A Walsh, Cardinal Langley HS, Manchester; N W Hine, John Taylor HS, Barton-under-Needwood.

Midshipman (short career commission) supply and secretariat officer: D M Barclay, RN Upper Yardman; J K Scott, RN Upper Yardman.

Flying duties

Acting sub lieutenant (short career commission) pilot: T G Giles, Univ of Toronto; P A Hefferman, Oxford Poly.

Acting sub lieutenant (short career commission) pilot: R E Bickerton, Aberdeen Univ; R J Elliott, Manchester Univ; O G Matthews, London Univ; A C von Goven, City of Birmingham Poly; G T Whiles, Liverpool Poly.

Midshipman (medium career commission) pilot: R A Boyes, Kingsway S, Cheshire; F H Dible, R G S, Bucks; C J Hickson, Eastleigh Tech Coll; P A Irons, Q Elizabeth Hosp Bristol; P F Simmonds-Short, St Edwards RC Sec S, Dorset.

Midshipman (short career commission) pilot: R S Arroyo, Rumney Coll of Tech, Wales; K G Blount, Plymstock S, Plymouth; I H Croft, Portsmouth Poly; T J Francis, Hull Coll of FE; T L Gay, St Peter's S, Dorset; J P Grace, Farnborough Coll; S A Halsey, N Devon Coll; S P Kennington, Bedford Mod S; G K Nelms, Brighton, Hove and Sussex 6th Form Coll; M C Rowley, Hatfield Poly; P E Smith, Portsmouth GS; R M Stevens, Crawley Coll of Tech, Sussex.

Midshipman (medium career commission) observer: T G Howarth, Ivybridge Comm Coll; A D Long, Whitehaven GS; M A Pearce, Wantage Sixth Form C, Oxon; N J Spooner, Blythe Bridge HS, Staffs; A Vincent, Glasgow Coll of Nautical Studies.

Midshipman (short career commission) observer: D C K Barker, St Anne's S, Channel Islands; J C Bazley, Charwell S, Oxford; D A W Evans, Brentwood S; M A Kent, Boston Coll of FE; D W Loughran, President Kennedy Comp, Coventry; P G McTavish, Coll of Nautical Studies, Warsash; N J Whitfield, Nautical Coll, Lancs; A J Wright, Nene Coll, Northants.

Bursary Awards for September:

Instructor officer: S J Shears, Barton Peveril Coll, Hants.

Seaman officer: A D Brooks, Cotham GS, Bristol; C W Hogg, Helston S, Cornwall; G MacIver, Nicolson Inst, Isle of Lewis; R S Priestly, Lancaster Univ; R M Ryan, Quarrydale Comp, Sutton-in-Ashfield; P J Sutherland, St Columba's Coll, Herts; R A Ward, Purbrook Park, Hants; M L Watts, Brockenhurst Coll, Dorset.

Engineering officer: G A C Claydon, Hurstpierpoint Coll; B G Clatheroe, Leicester Univ; R M Hearle, Durham Univ.

Supply and secretariat officer: D A Griffiths, Cowbridge Comp, S Glamorgan; A J Kyte, Kettering Boys S; P C Stanton, Sherriff S, Warwicks.

Pilot: A J W Rae, Kirkley HS, Lowestoft; R M J Russell, King Edward's S, Bath.

OBITUARY

DR SOLOMON WAND

Role in planning National Health Service

Dr Solomon Wand, OBE, who died on September 16 at the age of 85, was a senior member of the medical profession who played a significant role in the advance planning of the National Health Service and in the negotiations for introducing it. He was also a former Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association.

Wand was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Manchester University. He qualified in 1921 and went into general practice in Birmingham which division he represented on the Council of the BMA from 1935 to 1971.

He was a member of the Insurance Acts Committee from 1937 to 1948 and its successor the General Medical Services Committee which represents all GPS in the Health Service from 1948 to 1971, chairing it from 1948 to 1952.

He was chairman of the negotiating committee which was concerned from 1944 to 1948 in the introduction of a comprehensive health service. His period of chairmanship of the General Medical Services Committee coincided with the beginning of the NHS and was associated with the long negotiations which culminated in 1952 with the Danckwerts award of 100% increase in general practitioner remuneration. He also held the influential office of chairman of the BMA's Representative Body from 1951 to 1954.

Wand was also an active member of the deputation which gave oral evidence to the Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration. The Royal Commission finally set up the independent Review Body which forms the basis of pay settlements on behalf of doctors and dentists in the National Health Service.

Wand was Chairman of the BMA Council from 1956 to 1961 and Treasurer from 1963 to 1971. In 1961 he was elected a direct representative on the General Medical Council where he served until 1971. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the BMA in 1954. He was appointed OBE in 1983.

He had a long association with BMA Family Doctor Publications and, as its chairman, saw the publication of *You and Your Baby*, a book of advice to expectant mothers, extended to many countries around the world and translated into many languages.

MR R. H. BARROW

Mr R. H. Barrow, CBE, who died on August 12 at the age of 90, was a Schools Inspector from 1929 to 1954 and also wrote and edited a number of books on Roman and Latin subjects.

He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he was a senior classical scholar. After serving in the Army in the 1914-18 war, he taught classics at Sedbergh and joined HM Inspectorate of Schools in 1929.

Later he was to sustain simultaneously two roles with distinction, as HM Staff Inspector for Classics from 1929 and for Grammar Schools from 1943.

He was Secretary to the wartime Committee on Curriculum and Examinations in Secondary Schools which produced the Norwood Report in 1943. This experience helped him to contribute valuably to the thinking and discussion which led to the Butler Education Act of 1944, to the introduction of the GCE examinations, and over the years to curricular development in the schools, in which his wise counsel and the integrity of his judgment were held in high regard.

A brilliant lecturer, notably at the courses for teachers which he organised annually, and an excellent classical scholar, he was always equally insistent on the greater importance of thought and content. He was keenly alive to the vital contribution which classics, humanely taught, could make to the all-round education of boys and girls.

He retired to South Moreton, conveniently near to Oxford, so that in 1954 he was able to join the team concerned with the production of the great *Oxford Latin Dictionary*; he remained a member of it right up to the publication of the final fascile in 1982.

His published work included *Slavery in the Roman Empire* (1928); *A Selection of Latin Inscriptions* (1934); *The Romans* (first published in 1949 and later translated into several other languages); an *Introduction to St Augustine's City of God* (1950); *Plutarch and his Times* (1967); and *Prefect and Emperors* (1973), an edition of the *Relationes of Symmachus*.

His wife Phyllis died in 1978, and he is survived by a son and a daughter.

MR RICHARD BASEHART

Richard Basehart, the American actor who appeared in more than 30 films and was master of ceremonies for the closing ceremony of the Los Angeles Olympic Games last month, died on September 17 at the age of 70.

Known for his powerful voice, Basehart was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1914, the son of a local newspaper editor. He worked as a reporter and radio announcer before becoming an actor in 1938. He played in stock companies and made several appearances on the Broadway stage, winning the New York Critics' Award for his performance in *The Hasty Heart*.

He entered films with *Cry Wolf* in 1947 and made his mark the following year in *He Walked By Night*, in which he played a burglar on the run after killing a policeman. Another memorable part was of a man threatening to commit suicide by throwing himself off a high building in *Fourteen Hours*.

During the 1950s Basehart worked frequently in Europe where his most distinguished films were two for the Italian director, Federico Fellini, *La Strada* and *Il Bidone*. He played Ishmael in *Moby Dick* and Ivan in *The Brothers Karamazov* and he took the title role in the 1963 film, *Hitler*.

On television he became well known as the commander of the glass-nosed submarine in the long running series, *Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea*. He also made several films for television.

He is survived by his wife, Diana, with whom he founded a charity called Actors and Others for Animals, and their three children. He was previously married to the Italian actress, Valentina Cortese.

PROF KAZUO OKOCHI

J. A. A. S. writes:

Professor Kazuo Okochi, who died on August 9 at the age of 79, was Japan's leading labour economist and a noted champion of social welfare. Most unusually in Japanese politics, he was a leftist to whose advice conservative governments were often prepared to listen.

Okochi graduated in economics from Tokyo Imperial University in 1929, joined its teaching staff soon after graduation and became full Professor in 1945. In the 1930s he came under the influence of Professor Eijiro Kawai, who despite the unpropitious political atmosphere turned Okochi's interests towards social welfare and labour relations.

After the war he was a leading defender of the democratic reforms of the Allied Occupation against attempts by right wing governments to dismantle them.

In 1963 he became President of the University of Tokyo (the former Tokyo Imperial University), and in the late 1960s was faced by the worst outbreak of student violence in Japan's history. Ironically he was reduced to inviting police on to the campus to cope with the rioting students. This was a shocking and unprecedented event, in the aftermath of which he became the first president of the university to resign his position before the completion of his term.

In 1973 he was appointed to chair the government's Commission on the Social Welfare System, and it is to his influence that some of the remarkable improvements in Japanese social welfare over the past decade can be attributed. He was a formidably persuasive advocate of causes not always popular with the establishment, which nevertheless respected him for his integrity and independence of mind.

MR SEMYON TSARAPKIN

Mr Semyon Tsarapkin, who has died at the age of 78, was a Soviet diplomat who came into prominence in the 1960s when he was chief Soviet delegate at the disarmament talks in Geneva. An able professional, he combined an affable private manner with the forceful public statement of Soviet policies.

He was born at Nikolayev, in the Ukraine, and began his career as a worker in a smelting plant. But his abilities were recognized and he joined the Foreign Ministry in 1937, taking part in the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences towards the end of the Second World War.

After stints in Washington and at the United Nations in New York, he became head of the Ministry's division for international conferences in 1954, and from 1961 to 1966 was chief Soviet delegate in Geneva. From 1966 to 1971 he was Ambassador in Bonn, and after that a Deputy Foreign Minister and Ambassador at Large.

Mr A. T. Chaudhri, who died on September 15 at the age of 63, was a prominent and independent-minded Pakistani journalist who was Editor of the government-owned *Pakistan Times* from 1974 to 1979. He then resigned because of differences with the chairman of the National Press Trust, and became Editor of the new independent daily, *The Muslim*, being published in Islamabad. He left there in 1981 to become a columnist on the Karachi daily, *Dawn*.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

Nightmare in a dream world

The Company of Wolves (18)
Odeon, Leicester Square

Streets of Fire (15)
Empire, Leicester Square

Lassiter (18)
Leicester Square Theatre

Regardless of whether the notion of a cinema renascence in this country is or is not a chimera, The Company of Wolves is undeniably the most ambitious British film of the period. It is the debut production of Palace Productions, a company launched out of the first video boom; and the second film of the Irish director Neil Jordan who made a name a couple of years ago with *Angel*. In a national cinema traditionally committed to realism, it is a studio-created fantasy-spectacle – perhaps the first since Powell and Pressburger and *The Tales of Hoffmann*. It conforms to no established commercial type and concedes to no preconceived audience.

In his two films Jordan has explored both the classic Irish story themes: in *Angel*, the fugitive from political terror; in *The Company of Wolves*, folklore and legend. Folk and fairy-lore, though, serve Jordan and his co-writer Angela Carter, only as a pathway to the subconscious. Based on two short stories by Ms Carter – *The Company of Wolves* and *Wolf Alice* – the film sets out to realize the dreams and nightmares of a young girl at the point of sexual awakening.

Red Riding Hood – the culminating sequence is in fact a post-Freudian *reinterpretation of the* Perrault tale. Falling asleep, surrounded by her nursery toys but with lipstick smeared experimentally on her lips, Rosaleen dreams herself into a nightmare of malevolent animated dolls and rampaging wolves. She finds a nice old Granny (Angela Lansbury), amalgam of Mother Goose and Miss Tiggywinkle, who feeds her imagination with a succession of Grimm and gory tales of lycanthropia, before dutifully fulfilling her proper fatal role in the Little Red Riding Hood story.

The difficulty Jordan and Carter face in their ambitious scheme is to give a firm developing structure to the anthology of dream tales. The stories are ingeniously intertwined, yet each of them drifts to a similar denouement of werewolf transformation and animatronic effects, producing an inevitable monotony. The symbols of sexual awakening and the continuing metaphors of bestiality in mankind are by turn elusive or disconcertingly obvious; but again there is no sense of change or progression. The essential erotic element too is inexplicably inhibited.

These though are short-falls in very bold aims; and against them must be credited the striking visual achievement if the film. Anton Furst's production design and Bryan Loftus's photography frankly acknowledge the artifice of studio sets in creating their dream world. It is a world of fairy-lore and forests, mists, tangled briars, fallen leaves, snow, berries, hunters, woodmen, Hansel and Gretel cottages – the remembered and seductive childhood fantasies. There is the temporal disorientation of dreams: elements of mediaeval and modern, 18th century and 19th century are arbitrarily mingled: and the Prince of Darkness drives through the enchanted forest in a white Rolls Royce.

Performances here count for less than spectacle, but the principals are notable: Angela Lansbury as the archly mischievous old Granny; Sarah Patterson, a trifle too mature in looks, but doing well with Rosaleen's artless sexual precocity; Graham Crowden, as good as usual as a slyly crazed old parson; Micha Bergese as a marvellously *vulpine and demonic seducer.*

Walter Hill's Streets of Fire is another attempt to combine myth and spectacle, but a good deal less attractive. Described in an opening title as "A Rock and Roll Fable", the film has about it an air of opportunism which is all the less attractive for not actually bringing it off. Hill and his co-writers want the best of every world – to appeal to the disco-video audience with the music and to the nostalgia audience with evocations of "custom cars, kissing in the rain, neon, rumbles, rock stars, motor cycles . . ."; and at the same time to view the affair from a detached, critically patronizing stance ("comic book in orienation, mock-heroic in structure, movie heroic in acting style, operatic in visual style and cowboy-cliche in dialogue"). A music audience, however, is unlikely to be won by the synthetic rock and roll; while most audiences will swiftly see through the strategy of compensating for substance with hectic fancy cutting and noise. The effect is very much that of seeing a collection of rock videos with the volume too loud.

The narrative, in so far as it can be disentangled, is degradingly unpleasant and the characters are as synthetic as the music. The stolid hero (Michael Pare) returns from the army to find his one-time girl friend, now a successful pop singer, has been kidnapped by a musical motorcycle gang led by the pathologically disturbed Raven (William Dafoe).

Lassiter is a dismal effort to make an adventurer hero out of the current macho favourite Tom Selleck. *Lassiter is a kind of Raffles, a dashing* thirties jewel thief. Blackmailed by the FBI and Scotland Yard, he is obliged to carry out a theft at the Embassy of the Third Reich in London, rather surprisingly defended inside and out by a sizeable detachment of armed SS.

The plot complications get sillier as the film proceeds. Perfunctory efforts – with costumes, cars, colourful street vendors, swastika flags and a comical sadistic teutonic *femme fatale* – to establish the period are undercut by jarringly anachronistic dialogue and characters, notably Bob Hoskins' very eightyish tough cop. The film was directed by Roger Young.

David Robinson


Man and beast: Micha Bergese in *The Company of Wolves*

Television

Open Space (BBC 2) was concerned last night with dustmen or, as they are called in the United States, "sanitation experts": theirs is a noble profession by any standard and, since they do good to those who often despise them, it even has aspects of saintliness. I do not have at hand the statistics on the tonnage of rubbish collected daily from the doorsteps of England, but they must be frightening. One of the little known facts which last night's documentary revealed, however, was that such rubbish is usefully employed for "land reclamation".

Unlike the professions of miner or dock-worker, dustmen are not considered as heroes and they are quite aware of the fact. "They think we're part of the rubbish", one young man suggested, and it is not uncommon for people to look the other way when they pass them.

A large element of guilt may be responsible for this apparent disinterest, of course: it is, after all, *our* rubbish, filled with personal little items which we do not like to see revealed to the world even under black plastic. The programme made it clear, in any case, that the low opinion of dustmen is unjustified: they seemed to be scrupulously clean, articulate and, as one of them explained, "I never take my work home with me". They have seen the dirt of the world and, like monks fleeing from the sins of the flesh, they are determined to escape it: one dustman is even a marathon runner.

This documentary was made with the cooperation of the dustmen of Westminster, and they had some stories to tell: these are the men who collect the Queen's rubbish – "We do take a bit of pride in it" – and who also "do" Soho, where on occasions they are asked which is the cleanest restaurant. Last night's interviewer pressed them mercilessly on the nature of the rubbish they picked up, but there was not much else even these experts could find to say on that particular subject. Rubbish, after all, is just rubbish.

Peter Ackroyd

Rock

Bobby Womack
Apollo, Oxford

As a prominent member of soul music's most impressive dynasty, and with a performing career stretching back more than 20 years, it would be surprising if Bobby Womack did not conform to the traditions of his genre. Nevertheless, by opting for the convention of building his show around the fake glitter of a tent show and the relentless emotional roller-coaster of a gospel meeting, Womack does a serious injustice to a talent which is among the most idiocyncratic and enduring in American pop.

Womack must be wondering why, at this stage in his career, he has been picked as a talisman by the proverbially fickle trend setters of *The Face* and the *New Musical Express*. True, two records – *The Poet* and *Poet II*, titled like blockbusters – have seen him achieve in the Eighties the solid commercial success which had seemed his for the taking 10 years ago, when his inspiration was at its zenith; but since the latter album, in particular, displays fewer traces than any record he has ever produced of what makes Bobby Womack *different from* a thousand other composers and singers of soul music, the observer to whom Womack's has been a familiar name for rather longer than a couple of months must find himself again confused, amused and not a little gratified by the occasional ability of pop's roving eye to alight upon exactly the right chap.

Not always, though, at the right time. The Bobby Womack of the 1980s dresses his act up in peach silk pyjamas with tassels, in choreography for his three women singers and his four-man horn section, in tiresome little routines with various members of his retinue. Others can fit such stage business to curves of genuine expression, but in Womack's case the emphasis merely obscures the subtler values of his intimately hoarse, marvellously moving voice and his deceptively simple, satisfyingly direct songs.

Despite it all, the chance to hear that tremendous voice in person is not to be missed during his present visit, and among the positive elements of the show were a heart-stopping transition from the driving rhythm and blues of "Looking for a Love" to the intense deep-soul mantra of "If You Think You're Lonely Now", and a raunchy treatment of "It's All Over Now" which restored to the song the honky-tonk lilt mislaid by the Rolling Stones while they were using the careless sexual arrogance of its lyric as the blueprint for an entire generation of rock 'n' roll.

Richard Williams

Big in Brazil
Old Vic

Theatre

Up the Amazon

Towards the end of Bamber Gascoigne's piece, a character called Georges Feydeau is unmasked clutching a small cannonball with which he had been trying to lull a lecherous police chief into a false state of security by simulating a thunderstorm. "It's a farce," he announces.

That is the funniest line of the evening; but it also tells you quite a lot about the lack of laughs elsewhere. "Farce" in that sense means that some ill-conceived plan has collapsed in ruins – which is not the kind of comment the actual Georges Feydeau would have made on his own work.

A heavily revised version of Mr Gascoigne's *The Feydeau Farce Festival of 1909*, which appeared at Greenwich twelve years ago, *Big in Brazil* does not strike me as any great improvement on the original. Indeed, by now confining the actions to a single claustrophobic set and eliminating the character of Madame Feydeau, it sacrifices the elements of escape and adultery which are vital to this, this kind of pastiche.

The basic situation remains unchanged. A Huddersfield troupe have announced a glittering festival in Manaos, a thousand miles up the Amazon, confident that they will be able to pass off their repertoire as Parisian and their leading lady as Mrs Pat Campbell.

Disaster then looms when Feydeau turns up in person, *eager to pay court to Britain's* Bernhardt.

Various delicious possibilities open up. Perhaps Daisy, the leading lady, will take charge and start behaving like the real Mrs Pat. At the very least, you expect the play to pick up the challenge of the impending opening night and the detection of the star as an impostor.

But not at all. Daisy remains her down-to-earth self, lifting the gilded speaking tube to put in an order for Ovaltine. Feydeau emerges as a stereotyped Parisian dandy unrelated to the reclusive original. Preparations for the show are limited to an opening rehearsal between Daisy and her co-star *manager*, and the action subsides into a series of invasions of the bedroom by would-be lovers, thieves and eccentrics.

The play is directed at high pressure and with much well-drilled detail by Mel Smith. Doors open and close to the split second. If the hotel manager (Jimmy Mulville) boasts of the magnificence of his establishment, a door handle is sure to come off in his hand. Doublings are virtually instantaneous; particularly that of Timothy West, chasing himself indefatigably through the mirrored set in the roles of a lady-killing Brazilian waiter and the Huddersfield thespian in violent mustard-coloured suit.

But as we know very well he is never going to catch up, once *again it is* a wasted labour.

In the second act, the principals all join forces against Derek Smith's corrupt police chief, whose main comic ploy is his Latin pronunthiathion. His downfall, at least, is farcically well prepared. What is lacking throughout, though, is any sense of belief in characters and events. Truth strikes once, in *Prunella Scales's opening line* that she is dead tired and wants to get to bed. You could look on the rest of the show as her nightmare.

Irving Wardle

Loot
Lyric

Restaged in Shaftesbury Avenue after giving the house-full boards at the Ambassadors nightly airing, Jonathan Lynn's revival arrives with a load of funeral-parlour extras that turn the Lyric foyer – which always, come to think of it, resembled an Art Deco crematorium – into a marvellously macabre museum of bad taste.

Once past the black velvet drapes and a box-office crowned with copper cherubs and a coffin, the Bach and saccharine hymns pervade even the bars, raising suspicions that the notorious Father Mac may have blessed the water put out for your whiskey.

A gimmick? Not really; for *Loot*, more than Joe Orton's two other full-length masterpieces, opens up a no-exit nightmare world, where a plea of honesty invites a police rebuke to mend your ways. Its exceptional harshness and unfeelingness bring it closest to pure farce. And both Mr Lynn and Leonard Rossiter (remember the Old Vic's chamber-pot farce?) have won their spurs in Feydeau.

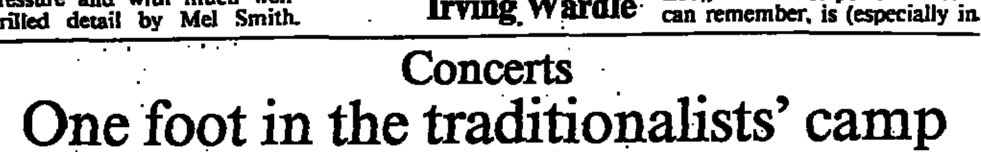
The great strength of this *Loot*, the fastest performance I can remember, is (especially in the second act) the maintaining of a farcical pace while squeezing *the last drop of laughter* from the outrageous dialogue.

Meanwhile, of course, the bundles of fivers from the bank job get bundled into the coffin and the corpse of the robber's mother is manhandled, trussed in bandages, to masquerade as the most improbable dummy in farce history. While Mr Rossiter's Inspector Truscott beats up suspects with a practised minimum of effort and milks the pauses (perhaps too much – Donald Sinden must look to his laurels) with winks and grimaces, Gemma Craven, as the nurse of the deceased lady, cheerfully pursues her eighth husband.

Respectively suggesting a nervous lizard and a blond choirboy facing a plump middle age, Neil Pearson (Hal) and David John (Dennis) raise the right frissons with their brothel talk in the boudoir pink of Saul Radomsky's genteel-suburban set. Patrick O'Connell, his mottled make-up suggesting many a consoling bottle of Old Bush Mills, towers impotently over the younger generation *before being dragged from his* wife's crashed hearse and bitten by a fear-crazed Afghan hound as, in Orton's world, an innocent deserves.

Anthony Masters

Concerts



One foot in the traditionalists' camp

LMP/Glover
Festival Hall

After 35 years in the distinguished custody of Harry Blech, the London Mozart Players have begun this season *under a new director*, Jane Glover. She has marked the commencement of her stewardship by devising a series of ten concerts called "Mozart Explored", intended both as homage and, one very much suspects, as a gently didactic exercise. To help in the latter purpose, Simon Callow was brought along to the first *concert (attended, incidentally,* by the Duchess of Kent) to read letters more or less pertinent to the three late works we heard.

As yet Dr Glover has had no time to effect any dramatic changes in the way her orchestra plays. Already, however, there are encouraging signs, though as if to place at least one foot in the camp of the traditionalists the version of Mozart's Requiem she chose to perform was Süssmayr's, unadulterated by the sort of modern scholarship that has replaced an age-old controversy with newer ones no less acute.

Accepting the considerable shortcomings of Sussmayr, this was always a sturdy and at times exciting reading. The members of the London Choral Society were in fine voice, with only the tenors betraying any signs of strain, and then only rarely. Dr Glover proved the alertness and skill of her choir with a "Dies Irae" that really flew. She kept the orchestra on its toes too, and in general the results were *clean, though* a shade more finesse in the sound of the violins would have been.

Of the quartet of soloists, Yvonne Kenny showed an attractively edgy voice and Stephen Roberts sang "Tuba mirum" with relaxed authority. Dr Glover pushed hard again in the Benedictus, but Kenny and Roberts, together with Diana Montague and Anthony Rolfe-Johnson, did what all musical singers should do rather than trying to establish their own pace.

Before this, we heard Andrew Marriner as soloist in the Clarinet Concerto, K622. If the orchestral contribution sometimes lacked definition and Mr Marriner's own line now and again required a greater palette of tone-colours, the span of the work was nevertheless well understood, the supremely graceful lines of the Adagio especially so.

Stephen Pettitt

Alexander Baillie
Glasgow University

Sometimes it seems that barely a day goes by without Alexander Baillie giving a first performance. Last week he was at the Proms introducing Colin *Matthew's Cello Concerto*; tomorrow there will be another new concerto, by Lyell Cresswell, at the closing concert of this Musica Nova; and Wednesday morning he presented the same festival with a copious bouquet of pieces, mostly new and English.

The exception was a very early work by Per Norgaard, *Solo intimo*, which sounded like the skeleton of a movement by Sibelius, all slow generation and gathering gloom, founded on two or three tiny ideas. Thirty years on, curiously enough, it begins to sound almost fashionable. Certainly the repetitiveness, the grand pace and the unswerving self-confidence were to be found again in the recent *Wave Songs* by Gordon Crosse, in which Mr Baillie was joined by John McCabe at the piano. Their other duo piece was a sonatina by Gary Carpenter in five miniature caprices, nicely etched for the medium.

Mr Baillie lived up to the demands here for neatness and wit, but he appeared to thrive best when he had longer lines to sing and more sustained developments to argue, as he had in David Lancaster's *After Ophelia* and much more so in Philip Grange's *Nocturnal Image*. Lancaster's piece was one of nobly fashioned melodies becoming *fractured and frenzied*, then quiet in portrayal of madness and death. Grange's more ambitious project was again literary, suggested by a reference in Thomas Mann to the fatal attraction a flame holds for a moth. But this had been translated into a powerful musical structure of opposites bound in inevitable conflict: *splendid dark phrases and* fluttering figurations alternating, fused and finally rushing together into a passionate coda.

Paul Griffiths

Problems to be discussed at the tenth International Broadcasting Convention, which opens today in Brighton, include too many stations chasing too few wavelengths, and transmissions over cable networks and by direct broadcast satellites

World broadcasting

Broadcasting has been the subject of much heated debate and political promise in Britain, the EEC, the US and Japan in the past year. The delegates to the Tenth International Broadcasting Convention in Brighton this week will undoubtedly reopen a few wounds.

In Britain the political promise centred around expanding the cable television industry and launching a set of direct broadcasting satellites (DBS). Almost as inexplicably as they had gained political momentum their promise has faded dramatically.

The cable television industry was to be encouraged to expand to carry multichannel television signals (about 30 channels) and these networks, which would be laid all over Britain, would provide the ideal vehicle for local telephone calls at a very cheap rate, remote shopping facilities from the armchair and at least 20 conventional television entertainment channels.

The debates will continue long into the nights in Brighton this week over the five day convention because the enthusiasm for cable television expansion in Britain appears to have all but died. Eleven franchises have been awarded to companies wishing to offer the services but a change in allowance for capital equipment at the last Budget has altered the economic equation. Difficulties experienced by companies in marketing cable product have given the faint hearted the need for a rethink.

The idea was to emulate the success of America where cable passes more than half of homes with television in the continent. West Germany was lured to the idea also and is engaged in cabling sections of the country as its first step towards a wired society. France is responding by making cabling plans as are many other European countries who are realizing that multichannel cable television in partnership with satellite will transform television.

The subjects to be discussed at the sessions this week reflect the trends. Typical are "The economics of DBS in the USA", "A television service plan through a multipurpose satellite – a cost effective Indian model for developing countries" and "High definition television broadcast system by a satellite".

The technology and the technical competence will be in abundance at Brighton but the principal debate in every area will be centred on economics. It is no coincidence that one of the first sessions of the convention deals with the economics of television. It is a theme replayed in various guises throughout the convention.

Its organizers and sponsors (Electronic Engineering Association, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, Royal Television Society and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) have high hopes for the convention.

They say "Having broken all the previous attendance records in 1982, initial signs are that the tenth IBC will be the largest ever. In order to cope with the increasing number of exhibitors who wish to participate, a major rearrangement of the convention layout has been made to provide an extra 875 square metres of exhibition space.

"This brings the total area within the Brighton Metropole devoted to the exhibition to over 8.500 square metres."

Every conceivable aid to broadcasting, whether by satellite, cable or conventional means, will be demonstrated or sold. Receivers, transmitters, studio equipment, portable cameras, electronic units for visual effects will be present in some form.

Delegates are expected from all over the globe reflecting the new international profile of television. The next phase in its transformation will be the transmission of programmes from one state to another without control.

Three is little doubt that the British, French and West German plans to launch direct broadcast satellites within the next three years has been inspired largely by fear. That fear has dictated that these countries participate in the new, untried and possibly prohibitively expensive technology or lose out in the next generation of television.



Canada appears to be the only country operating a national DBS system. Japan was scheduled to be the first earlier this year but had problems with its satellite. NHK, the national broadcasting corporation, which has been experimenting with DBS and high definition television (about 1,125 lines) wants to use the technology to transmit its picture to the country's many islands.

Satellite, whether it be high powered (DBS) or low powered (an ordinary telecommunications satellite), appears to be the natural way to consider transmitting television pictures. The Italians who do not have an efficient terrestrial network for national television transmission want to use the European communication satellite L-Sat to distribute their pictures.

Even the BBC has been thinking that satellites are inevitable. In the spring this year Mr Alasdair Milne, its director general, gave little doubt about the feelings of his broadcasters and engineers.

He said: "Eventually, transmission via satellites will become the orthodox method of transmitting broadcasting signals. Quite apart from the question of whether the BBC should offer additional networks or not, "it would be a dereliction of broadcasting duty if we did not introduce a technology that bids fair to replace the means we use now."

Ireland, France, Luxembourg and West Germany have all been allocated satellite frequencies and their programmes will soon be able to be received by satellite not only in their own country by subscribers with the appropriate antenna and electronic black box, but also by nations within the footprint of the satellite beam.

It was for that reason that the EEC looked at the technology of the new generation in broadcasting. The issues which will be aired at Brighton this week were researched by the commission.

Inside and outside of broadcasting: above, Stewart Purvis in the Channel 4 newsroom, and left, an ITN camera team in action in the street Harry Kerr

The cross-frontier transmission of television pictures is an acute political issue which the EEC and eventually the world will need to address.

The commission reminded its member states in a memo about community policy as laid out in the Treaty of Rome. It reads: "Under Article 62 a television company would have recourse to the administrative authorities or the domestic courts as member states directly, for the purpose of enforcing that company's rights to provide its services . . . restriction is accordingly incompatible with community law".

The commission had pointed out that the Treaty of Rome had provided for the abolition of restrictions on the freedom of broadcasting within the community. It guarantees radio and television broadcasters the freedom to transmit to other member states or to have the programmes relayed. It also guarantees listeners and viewers in those member states the freedom to receive whatever community broadcasts they can. Television broadcasting has been given a new focus. No longer can it be the protectorate of the respective member state.

Television is in transition. Its technology has dictated that. The delegates to Brighton this week will need to ensure that the politics follow suit.

Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Rulers of the air waves

The problem with broadcasting is that it does just that: it broadcasts, or scatters all over the surface. Electro-magnetic waves, which are used to carry the broadcast information, ignore rational frontiers and are only conscious of physical boundaries; with the lower frequencies used for sound only transmissions even these do not represent much of a barrier.

As anyone who has tried to listen on medium waves in Europe during the hours of darkness is only too aware, even strong local stations can suffer from interference from distant stations, and television and reception can be seriously marred by the weather.

In short there are too many stations chasing too few wavelengths and the situation grows worse daily. This explains some of the heat generated by "legitimate" broadcasters on the subject of "pirate" stations and the preoccupations with "narrowcasting" and cellular radio.

From the earliest days the potential international consequences were realized and regulatory bodies were set up to allocate and supervise frequency allocations and operating powers. Later they established standards of measurement and operating practice.

The supreme body, recognized by all governments, is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). This is a UN agency which deals with all aspects of international telecommunications policy. All UN member countries belong to the union which is based in Geneva. It operates through permanent organs staffed with professional secretariats.

The principal ones for the broadcasters include the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, which as its name implies, is concerned with the transmission of messages and data; its members represent national organizations whose control, in Europe at least, of national and international routes is of importance to the broadcasters.

Of more direct concern are the International Frequency Registration Board and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR). The board has the task of overseeing the use of frequencies by countries in accordance with the ITU conventions and adjudicating in cases of alleged contravention. The allocations are the outcome of meetings of the World Administrative Radio Conference, which are convened by the ITU on a frequent but irregular basis as the need arises. Plenary sessions took place in 1977, 1979 and 1982; another is scheduled for 1985.

The CCIR, which is responsible for specifying broadcast transmission and performance standards, operates through a number of study groups consisting of experts who consider specific aspects and make recommendations to the plenary sessions; if accepted these become official CCIR standards. Although not mandatory, they are in practice accepted as standards of performance for manufacturers and broadcasters.

Study group 10 (broadcasting) and study group 11 (television) are of principal interest and they do yeoman work in an environment that is a minefield of national pride and vested interest. Perhaps the most regrettable instance of failure was the inability to reach agreement on a common European colour standard at Oslo in 1966.

Basic data for the UK's Direct Broadcasting Satellite

Satellite position
31°W above the equator
Angle of elevation from the UK
Varies from about 28° (Land's End) to 17° (Shetland)
Transmission band
11.7-12.1 GHz (Channels 1-20)
Channels assigned to the UK
4 (11.78502 GHz)
8 (11.86174) GHz)
12 (11.93846 GHz)
16 (12.01518 GHz)
20 (12.09190 GHz)
Channels 4 and 16 will be used for the BBC's services

source: BBC

Although the final arbiter, the ITU is a body whose membership is drawn from the postal and telecommunications bodies (PTTs) and other government departments; broadcasters act only in an advisory capacity. Such a body could not act swiftly enough nor was it representative of the needs of the broadcasters for the growing requirement of international programme interchange, especially in the field of news.

There thus arose a need to establish common standards of procedure and measurement and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) was one of the first such associations.

It has two centres of operation, the programme, legal and administration departments being based in Geneva and the technical centre in Brussels. Broadcasting organizations in Western Europe, the Middle East and North Africa make up its membership and its associate members include most other countries.

Today there are many such organizations as the need and the facility for programme interchange has increased. Eastern Europe has its counterpart to the EBU in the OIRT, based In Prague. Exchanges take place between the two networks.

The Asian Broadcasting Union caters for countries from Afghanistan to Australia, and

Continued on opposite page

Fibres that will change our lives

Electronic terminals in television newsrooms, satellites beaming programmes to international subscribers and broadband cable networks carrying dozens of entertainment and interactive channels to viewers are changing the medium dramatically. High quality/definition television, transmitting twice as many lines as currently compose a television picture, will also revolutionize the television industry – both the manufacture of receivers and the making of programmes for the new technology.

It is cable made from glass fibre which offers the first opportunity to transform the medium. In theory these cables, made from fibres as thin as a human hair, can carry an infinite number of signals either for radio, television or telephone.

Glass fibre cable and the sophisticated switching systems able to allow television subscribers to "converse" with their television are two of the principal ingredients in the British Government's blueprint for cable television. The British idea is to encourage companies to offer multichannel cable television networks containing about 30 channels. One third of these will provide "interactive services" like teleshopping, televoting or even banking, allowing the television subscriber a range of consumer services accessed from his armchair at the touch of a button.

Cable television pictures can be carried into homes using two systems, either "tree and branch" or "switched star". In the former all the channels on the network are carried to every home and the subscriber selects those he has paid to receive.



Checking the quality of the picture on the switched-star system of communications at Martlesham research laboratories

The switched star design is deemed more expensive but favoured by some British manufacturers like GEC, which is developing the technology. It allows the subscriber to select through a remote exchange what he or she wishes to receive. Only the selected product is sent down the last leg of the network to the home. The switch system, which operates like a computer-controlled telephone exchange, allows the user more facilities on interactive communication.

But the success of the US in cable and satellite has inspired the world, although many have debated – and some will in Brighton this week – whether the American experience is relevant to Europe. The US has embraced new technology readily in programme making – its extensive use of Electronic News Gathering (ENG) equipment for news is a case in point – and in distribution, as seen by cable and satellite services.

A look at the performance of Ted Turner's Atlanta-based television stations is an example of how a new television company with the assistance of the technology can compete, and in many cases beat, the conventional television networks. Turner bought a local station in Atlanta in 1970 and transformed it by transmitting a regular diet of feature films and sport. Using the same station but beaming the programmes nationally by satellite Turner created the concept of the "super station" in 1976. The example was emulated by dozens. These stations are received by cable television networks and then carried by cable to subscribers.

But the Atlanta development into news was even more interesting from the technological viewpoint. A 24 hour news network called Cable News Network (CNN) using a staff of about 600, an electronic newsroom and bureaux with sophisticated communication links in Washington, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco and foreign offices in Rome, London, Tokyo, Jerusalem and Peking transformed television news gathering.

CNN was the first major showpiece for the electronic newsroom developed by a California-based company called Basys. Independent Television News (ITN) in Britain, was to be so impressed by the company and the technology that it bought a controlling share in the group last year. The same type of system is favoured by BBC radio news.

BBC television evolved its own system, automating even parts of the news gathering, production, autocuing, graphics and script timings that had not been included in the CNN system at the beginning.

Channel 4 has probably one of the latest examples of the electronic newsroom used to provide scripts and graphics for the hour-long evening news.

However, high definition television is the newest technical innovation which will provide challenges for the broadcasters. The BBC and Independent Television have been researching the technology although the Japanese, predictably, have a coordinated programme in progress.

DBS will provide the most dramatic change in television. No longer will countries find it easy to control the content of television programmes since they will be able to be beamed for hundreds of miles and received by anyone with the appropriate electronic decoders and antennae. France, Luxembourg, Germany and Britain are finalizing their plans for the launch of the satellites within the next three years.

The first British direct broadcast satellite is due for launch in 1986. The project, which is expected to cost about £400m, will be operated and funded by a partnership including the independent television companies and the BBC.

BJ

Ruling the waves

Continued from previous page

the African states have the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, the West Indies have the Caribbean Broadcasting Union, the Arabs the Arab States Broadcasting Union and South America the Associacion Inter Americana de Radiodifusion. The Scandinavians even have a network within a network – Nordvision.

North America has always been different. Although the US is a major force in the world of broadcasting and as such a major contributer to the work of the ITU and other international bodies, the contact between European and other broadcasting networks has always been on a unilateral basis with each of the three major US networks. The Federal Communications Commission has tended to be more occupied with the granting of franchises and regulating frequency use than with instigating technical and operating standards.

It has fallen to the professional learned societies and the occasional federal committee, with the Society of *Motion Picture and Television* Engineers (SMPTE) well to the fore, to coordinate the efforts and expertise of manufacturers and broadcasters in establishing industry and world standards.

The rapid advances in technology over the past two decades have opened up possibilities in communications that make international agreement on new standards imperative if unilateral action is to be avoided and there is a noticeable tendency for EBU and SMPTE specifications and recommendations as to operational practice and measurement to become adopted as industry standards.

There are however several major problems to be resolved and there is much disagreement between *organizations* and countries, much of it fundamental in nature. The consequences of this disagreement could be far reaching.

These problems are worrying the legislators and it is the forum which it provides for discussion of these issues as well as the opportunity to demonstrate equipment perfomance that makes a convention such as IBC so important.

On this year's technical programme agenda there is for example a report from the US committee studying high definition and enhanced definition television systems.

At first sight it may seem that the need for an agreement on a system that cannot be transmitted by any transmitter or received by any receiver currently in use is hardly urgent. All the systems under consideration however, could be transmitted over cable networks or by direct broadcast satellites (DBS) and with many cable networks already in existence and DBS systems imminent, a common world standard is desirable before the process has gone too far or we will suffer for decades to come from a proliferation of systems such as exists at present in colour television and home videos.

The method of transmission from satellites too will affect the design of receivers and could make it necessary to replace existing sets or to merely require a change if improved picture quality is desired by the viewer. *This again is a matter of* some commercial significance.

Philip G. Parker

Alan Hamilton listens in to nation unto nation

This is Us speaking

The ether has never been so full of nation speaking unto nation Broadcasting beyond national frontiers, in the hope that at least some of the rest of the world is listening, continues to be a major growth industry, with governments prepared to invest millions in what Lenin called "a newspaper without paper and without frontiers."

More than 80 countries currently transmit some form of international broadcasting service, impelled by a desire to propagate their own vision of the world, and encouraged by the phenomenal growth in the global ownership of radios. In 1955 there were 237 million sets; today there are 1,500 million, a rate of growth which far outstrips the ownership of televisions.

Which nation is the biggest and most successful external broadcaster depends on the unit measurement.

In terms of sheer quantity the Soviet Union leads the field, with 2,180 hours of external broadcasting each week in 84 languages. Having set up a close copy of the English-language BBC World Service, using the signature tune Midnight In Moscow instead of Lilli Bolero, Moscow has recently added to that a similar 24-hour general world service in French.

Because of its huge land mass, the Soviet Union can easily reach the entire world with home-based transmitters, and uses only one foreign-based relay station, in Cuba. But the traffic *is somewhat one-way*: Moscow spends as much in a week jamming foreign stations beamed at Moscow as the BBC spends in an entire year in broadcasting to the Soviet Union.

Again measured by quantity, the United States comes second as an exporter of ethereal voices, with almost 2,000 hours a week of external broadcasting in 49 languages. President Reagan has directed substantial extra funds to the world-wide Voice of America, a branch of the US Information Agency, to improve its transmitters and therefore its audibility, and at the two US Government-run stations based in Munich, Radio Free Europe (beamed at Eastern Europe) and Radio Liberty (beamed at the Soviet Union).

Both those latter stations fell into disrepute in the 1960s when they were uncovered as agents of the CIA. They have since been transferred to a separate US Government agency, but the broadcasters, many of them British, try to maintain some journalistic independence.

There was dissension in the ranks when the managers of both stations chose not to broadcast the President's "bomb Russia in five minutes" gaffe, particularly as their listeners first heard it on Moscow Radio.

In terms of quantity the BBC External Services, constantly fending off miserly Government attempts to cut their budget, come well down the league table, with only 720 hours per week in only 37 languages. But they claim a bigger audience than the *overseas output of* any other nation, at a reasonably well-researched minimum of 100 million regular listeners.

Voice of America likes to claim a regular audience of 110 million, but even the station

External broadcasting (Year 1982)

Estimated total programme hours per week

USSR	2,180
US	1,975
Chinese Peoples Republic	1,423
German Fed. Republic	786
UK (BBC)	729
North Korea	587
Albania	578
Egypt	544
Cuba	420
East Germany	415

Source: International Broadcasting and Audience Research

itself admits the figure to be largely guesswork, whereas the BBC figure includes only those countries in which they have been *able* to conduct some audience research, however slight.

The BBC has transmitters throughout the world, but many are of wartime vintage and past their prime. A £100m investment programme currently in progress will update much of the equipment and provide two new relay stations in Hongkong and the Seychelles.

Some of the other big broadcast exporters form a motley and sometimes surprising list: China broadcasts 1,423 hours a week in 45 languages; West Germany 786 hours in 39 languages, Egypt 540 hours in 30 languages. North Korea sends out 587 hours a week, Albania 578 hours. France, having largely abandoned its external services 10 years ago, is building them up again, and is currently exporting 301 hours a week.

France operates a curious system that is typically French. The main broadcaster is not French state radio, but an outwardly commercial company based in Monaco named Radio Monte Carlo Middle East; it is, however, largely funded by the French Government.

Japan, too, is building up its external broadcasts, currently 259 hours a week. Other nations speculate on whether it is to encourage yet more sales of Japanese transistor radios, or to try to improve the image of a nation which feels that the rest of the world sees it as the leading commercial imperialist of the age.

At the other end of the scale, even small countries like Norway broadcast overseas, although often as much for the benefit of their foreign nationals living abroad as for any reason of propaganda.

With few exceptions, the external broadcasting organizations are the direct or near-direct agents of their national governments. Even the BBC External Services are funded by the Foreign Office and not from the licence fee.

The BBC is however unique in that external and domestic services are all part of the same broadcasting authority.

Such a system gives it a high degree of perceived authority and reliability, which is acknowledged by Moscow in the flattery of imitation, and by two American senators recently quoted in the *Washington Post* who, discussing the plans for expanding the Voice of America, confessed that they much preferred to listen to the BBC World Service when abroad.

There is, however, one other group of international broadcasters who owe neither allegiance nor cash to any national government: the evangelists of the air. There are an estimated 20 religious stations broadcasting regularly to the world, the better of them breaking up the sermons with music and news broadcasts.

Probably the most appealing thing about them is their names. From Quito, Ecuador, Radio Heralding Christ Jesus' Blessings beams the good news to Europe, while in Monrovia, Liberia, The Word is spread to the Dark Continent by Radio Eternal Love Winning Africa.

The increasing lightness and therefore cheapness of short-wave transmitting equipment has given impetus to the radio export boom, but it is none the less significant that the 10 major external broadcasters still also transmit on medium wave. For one thing, it is a good deal more difficult to jam.

Alan Hamilton

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Late selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 17. Dealings End, Sept 28. § Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
1	BTR	
2	AAH	
3	Davy	
4	Boots	
5	Cope Allman	
6	Babcock	
7	Bodycote	
8	BETEC	
9	Diploma	
10	BET Dfd	
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
11	Galliford	
12	RMC	
13	Tarmac	
14	Leech (William)	
15	SGB	
16	Blue Circle	
17	Phoenix Timber	
18	Trent	
19	Redland	
20	Breedon & Cloud Hill	
	PROPERTY	
21	Trafford Park	
22	Cape Counties	
23	Samuel	
24	Greycoat City	
25	Laing Prop	
26	Espley Trust	
27	Prop Hldgs	
28	Lon & Prov Shop	
29	Stock Conversion	
30	Peachey	
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
31	Habitat Mothercare	
32	Reed (Austin)	
33	Lincroft Kilgour	
34	Menzies (John)	
35	Burton	
36	Steinberg	
37	Br Home Stores	
38	Ward White	
39	Foster Bros	
40	Dewhirst (IJ)	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
+36 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross Red. yld	yld
[illegible]						

SHORTS [illegible]

MEDIUMS [illegible]

LONGS [illegible]

BREWERIES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

[illegible]

BUILDING AND ROADS

[illegible]

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

[illegible]

CINEMAS AND TV

[illegible]

DRAPERY AND STORES

[illegible]

ELECTRICALS

[illegible]

FINANCE AND LAND

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

FOODS

[illegible]

HOTELS AND CATERERS

[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS A–D

[illegible]

E–K

[illegible]

L–R

[illegible]

S–Z

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

LEISURE

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

OVERSEAS TRADERS

[illegible]

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER

[illegible]

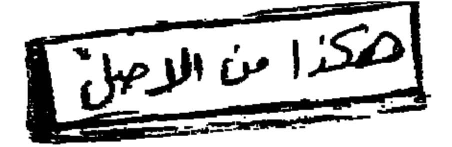
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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Greenwell Montagu opts for the DIY approach

There are essentially two approaches for ambitious firms eager to be in the van of the revolution in the City's securities business. One is to merge, or at this stage partly merge, with firms in other parts of the spectrum; the other is to buy talent along new stretches of the front. Neither approach is mutually exclusive, as the W Greenwell and Samuel Montagu broking-banking alliance has demonstrated this week, with two new appointments.

The first was that of Mr Alan Reid, whose career as an actuary with Scottish Widows and Manufacturers Life, was followed by three years as a gilt-edged salesman with James Capel. A spell as head of sales and trading with Morgan Stanley and most recently, a turn with Smith Barney as head salesman.

The combined disciplines of actuary and bond salesman clearly equip Mr Reid to mastermind that part of Greenwell Montagu (the name of the dual capacity, broker dealer firm that will emerge from the Big Bang in 1984) which in the old English would be called jobbing but in the American, which we must now learn to use, will be known as trading. The trading arm will be developed internally, not bought ready made.

The second recruit is Mr Robert Stedall, who on September 24 becomes general manager (finance) designate of Greenwell Montagu. At 42 he will be responsible for designing and implementing the financial and administrative services which the firm will need as a market maker. He makes the crossing from Engelhard Metals, where he was managing director and thus closely involved in making markets in precious metals.

The aim of Samuel Montagu and W. Greenwell is to have all their systems up and running when the gun goes off in 1986 and the race of primary market makers in gilt-edged securities and broker-dealers in practically everything finally gets underway.

The centre of the action will be the new Billingsgate where Greenwell Montagu will have their offices and their money-curency-bond dealing and equity dealing rooms under one roof. If they succeed in getting permission to use the old fish market, suitably modified and the smells removed, they will surely be a cut above the other financial service conglomerates.

Weird words from Regan

Of all the strange utterances made by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, none is weirder than his assertion that currency markets have not been disorderly of late. Mr Regan, of course, is a politician, and the machismo of a strong dollar suits the Regan administration in the run-up to the November election. When currency markets are accepted as disorderly the US is prepared to consider intervention: at present there is no political incentive to intervene.

The Bank of England appears to think that concerted intervention in markets, in some circumstances, is worth a try but the Treasury holds the purse strings and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is firmly against it. Attempts at concerted intervention by central banks (not the Bank of England) a year ago fell flat after the US withdrew, abandoning the West Germans to their embarrassment.

Concerted intervention can only hope to alleviate the symptoms, not root out the causes of the present currency instability. The international crisis is plainly one cause. It has put strains on the banking system and given rise to periodic flights into the dollar and US government bonds.

Another cause may be the extraordinary explosion in the financial services industry. There are questions whether the increasing resources applied to financial services are entirely justified and whether the consequences are desirable. In foreign exchange markets, for instance, a growing share of transactions is accounted for by interbank trading. According to the New York Federal Reserve, only about one-twentieth of daily turnover in the New York market involves non-financial customers.

Free-marketeers argue that speculation oils the wheels of efficient markets. But when the herd is all galloping in the same direction the results are not always desirable. Witness the results of excessive bank lending to developing countries.

A third explanation for today's unruly currency markets is the lack of policy coordination among the big industrial countries: more specifically the policy of the US where a liberal fiscal regime clashes with a tight monetary policy. No one outside the US Treasury seriously argues that high real dollar interest rates are not related to the strength of the dollar and without policy changes in the US or at least a slowing in the economy, it is hard to see much relief. There is also the contrary danger: If the dollar does decline US interest rates may have to go even higher in order to finance the US external deficit.

Car trades' timing needs a check

This is not perhaps the best time for Britain's industry to launch a new campaign to convince the world that (to quote their launch material yesterday) "the health of the economy is inextricably linked to the health of the motor industry". The statement has a lot of truth in it, but the linkage is not all one way, as all those headlines in the last few weeks to the effect that only a serious strike in Detroit can help deter a rise in American interest rates bear witness.

No Matter: the decision by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and other motor industry organizations to start a campaign is interesting for its timing. It shows that the industry believes that the worst horrors of the BL saga are now sufficiently a thing of the past to risk approaching the Government for help. It is clearly hoping for something other than the incandescent brush-off which the mere mention of the motor industry was wont to inspire in Mrs Thatcher and her drier colleagues.

The industry claimed to be surprised to find last year that a Mori poll revealed that its rating in the eyes of politicians, trade unionists, editors and other opinion-formers was as bad as any in the country – on a par with steel and railways but little else. In contrast, in France and Germany, the motor industry was rated higher than any other. Perpetual strikes, shoddy workmanship and perennial whingeing had done their worst for the British image.

The industry is basing its new campaign around the tenet that it is as much a "sunrise" industry as a "sunset" one: something which its investment in robotics tends to support. It is unfortunate that its shopping list of demands for help should still look so unappetising politically. Calls for fiscal relief (such as the abolition of the 10 per cent special car tax), more road building and heavier lorries, one suspects will seem eminently resistable when they reach the Prime Minister and Mr Lawson.

Slowdown in US growth fails to arrest dollar's surge

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Sarah Hogg

Strong evidence of a slowdown in the American economy failed to halt the rush into dollars yesterday and the currency streaked ahead on the exchanges in feverish trading.

It burst through DM3.13 against the Deutsche mark and rose against the pound, which came under pressure because of developments in the miners' strike.

Sterling held steady initially, but fell after reports that the Transport and General Workers Union was to black coal deliveries to power stations. Although off the bottom, the pound still closed in London down 1.57 cents at $1.2212.

It also fell against European currencies and its effective rate slipped 0.6 to 76.3 per cent of its 1975 value, the lowest for nearly eight years.

By the London close the dollar had eased a little on profit-taking, but still finished 3 pfennigs stronger at DM3.1280.

Most of the gain occurred after the Commerce Department announced its flash estimate of American growth in the third quarter. This revealed an annual rate of 3.6 per cent, considerably slower than expected by the Reagan Administration.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Commercial Secretary, said it showed the economy had settled down to a "more moderate and sustainable growth rate". The estimates of inflation in the third quarter, as measured by the gross domestic product deflator, also fell, from 3.3 per cent in the second quarter to 2.9 per cent in the third quarter.

The statistics suggest a sharp deceleration in American growth rates, from an annual rate of 10.1 per cent in the first quarter to a revised figure of 7.1 per cent in the second and a further halving of the growth rate in the third.

Malcolm Baldrige

The Commerce Department stressed that the estimate did not allow for the effects of the strike in the motor industry, which might depress the third-quarter growth rate to about 3.3 per cent.

Mr Baldrige said he expected the growth rate to stabilize at about 4 per cent. Independent analysts on Wall Street are divided as to whether this growth rate will persist, or whether the economy will continue to slow down, with unemployment bottoming out at about 7.5 per cent.

The dollar's fresh surge yesterday appeared to confound theories that slowing growth would help to ease pressure on US interest rates, in turn leading to some softening in the dollar. A further drop in the Fed Funds rate which was trading at about 11 per cent at midday in New York did nothing to dampen enthusiasm for the dollar yesterday.

"The market wants to buy the dollar," was the lame explanation of one currency dealer yesterday. At one stage it reached DM3.1335 in London and there was talk in the markets of DM3.15 before long.

Shares lose early gains

The London stock market turned round with a vengeance yesterday afternoon. A buoyant morning performance was replaced by a relapse of more than 10 points in the FT-30 index as word filtered through that certain coal deliveries were bing effectively blacked by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The index closed 3.6 down at 868.2. But because of Thursday's big rise, the index is still 8.8 up on the week so far.

Market Report, page 19

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1129.3 up 4.1 (high: 1135.9; low: 1125.5)
FT Index: 868.2 down 3.6
FT Gilts: 80.15 up 0.07
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 18,511
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.31 up 0.14
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,211.90 down 1.10
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,521.34 down 30.96

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.2212 down 1.57 cents
Index 76.3 down 0.6
DM 3.82 down 0.0125
FrF 10.72 down 1.0425
Yen 301.90 down 2.25

Dollar
Index 143.3 up 0.9
DM 3.1280 up 0.03

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.2245
Dollar DM 3.1247

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.586724
SDR £0.801452

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10¼-10⅛
3 month interbank 10[illegible]-10¾

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11[illegible]-11[illegible]
3 month DM 5[illegible]-5[illegible]
3 month FrF 11¼-11⅛

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10⅞
Treasury long bond 103[illegible]-103[illegible]

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4 1984, inclusive: 10.886 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $340.00 pm $338.75
close $337.75-338.25 (£277.25-277.75)
New York (latest): $344.40
Krugerrand* (per coin): $348-349.50 (£285.75-287)
Sovereigns* (new): $79-80 (£65-65.75)
*Excludes VAT

US rescue 'saved 100 banks'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

American banking authorities disclosed this week that the collapse of Continental Illinois National Bank, America's eighth largest, would have resulted in the failure of at least 100 additional banks.

Officials testified, during the long-awaited congressional inquiry into the Continental rescue plan, that failures of this magnitude would have triggered an international financial crisis which could have plunged the world into another depression.

Mr C. T. Conover, US comptroller, described the continuing fragility of the American banking system as the world's finance and development ministers began arriving in Washington for the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

An estimated 12,000 delegates are expected at the meeting at which world liquidity will be one of the main issues.

Mr Conover told members of the House Banking Committee that during the tortuous internal debate which preceded the decision in effect to nationalize Continental, with a $4.5 billion (£3.65 billion) rescue package, officials concluded it was either that or an international crisis.

In the process, however, Mr Conover concerned that banking authorities had unwittingly created a two-tier system under which big banks would not be allowed to fail, but little ones would.

Mr Conover testified that 66 banks, with combined assets of $4.8 billion, has uninsured deposits in Continental Illinois which exceede their net worth. They would have failed immediately.

Another 113 banks with total assets of about $12.3 billion, had unisured deposits equivalent to between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of net worth.

He accepted part of the blame for the Continental collapse and indicated that new insurance and inspection proposals were being studied to prevent future failures.

Two names issue writ over PCW

By Alison Eadie

Two Lloyd's underwriting names on PCW syndicates have issued a writ against Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies (formerly PCW) claiming unspecified damages on four allegations of fraud, deceit, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence, and on five other matters.

The writ refers to the activities of former executives of Richard Beckett, particularly Mr Peter Cameron-Webb and Mr Peter Dixon, who are alleged, by the present management of Richard Beckett, to have misappropriated £38.9m of names' money between 1970 and 1980.

The Lloyd's names who are suing – Mr Anthony South and Mr William Topley – are levelling these these same allegations against the present management of Richard Beckett.

Richard Beckett, through its parent, Minet Holdings, and with the US insurance broker Alexander & Alexander Services, made a £38.17m compensation offer to the 1,534 PCW names last June.

Only 23 names failed to accept the offer by the August 24 closing date.

India blocks debt talks compromise

From Sarah Hogg
Washington

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, arrived in Washington yesterday after a failure by the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting in Toronto to agree on a plan for a debt summit under the aegis of the development committee of the World Bank.

Britain and other industrial governments were hoping to persuade the developing countries to agree to a special meeting of the development committee instead of a "confrontation" North-South summit of the kind demanded by some of the Latin American debtor governments. However an attempt to gain Commonwealth agreement to that proposal was stymied by the Indian Government.

Before the development committee itself meets in Washington on Sunday, many of the industrial governments has hoped to secure general acceptance of this compromise between demands for a full summit and rejection by the United States adminsitration of any special meeting. The compromise has some support among developing countries, most significantly Mexico, but India will not be alone in wishing to keep North-South issues within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly, where the developing world wields more influence.

Meanwhile, Argentine officials indicated in Washington that they had almost completed arrangements with the IMF on an economic austerity package which would pave the way for new loans and rescheduling talks with its commercial banking creditors.

Señor Bernardo Grinspun, the Finance Minister, told reporters after a meeting with M Jacques de Larosière, the IMF managing director, that work "on the technical level" of the complex agreement had been completed.

Further evidence that an agreement is close came from the US Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, who said Argentina was nearing the goal line, but there were still one or two issues in the way of an accord, Reuter reports.

Hongkong shares surge

By Jonathan Clare

Hongkong's Hang Seng index yesterday surged above the 1,000 points for the first time since May as the mood in the colony's four stock markets remained bullish in expectation of draft details of the Sino-British agreement next week.

The rising market has also been helped by Hongkong's good economic performance, underlined by talk of an annual growth rate of 8 per cent.

Good figures from Hutchinson Whampoa and Hongkong Land have boosted market confidence. Swire Pacific rose sharply yesterday after lagging behind the market over the last week because of speculation that it would sell a 50 per cent stake in its Cathay Pacific airline to China.

The Index rose by 18.34 points to close at 1,002.13, though this is still far below 1981's peak of almost 1,800.

The new confidence in the colony was also reflected in the Hongkong dollar, which strengthened marginally to 7.84 against the US dollar

NEWS IN BRIEF

Government fills BT board slots

Mr John Raisman, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, has been appointed one of the two government directors of British Telecom. The other is Mr Graeme Odgers, a group managing director of Tarmac, who is already a non-executive director of BT. The Government will retain a 49 per cent stake in BT fter it is privatized in November.

● COPE ALLMAN International, the packaging, engineering and fruit machine company in which Midepsa has a 43 per cent stake, yesterday reported a big jump in pretax profits, from £2.3m to £9.2m.

Tempus, page 19

● HALF-YEAR profits of BPCC rose from £7.6m to £12.4m, on turnover down from £116.9m to £112.6m. Interest charges rose from £4m to £5.5m. The interim dividend has been restored at 3p.

Tempus, page 19

● ROWNTREE MACKINTOSH, the confectionery and grocery group, has increased pretax profits for the 24 weeks to June 16 to to £22.6m up from £16m

Tempus, page 19

● THE MINISTER for Health, Mr Kenneth Clarke, is looking ways of selling the Government's part of the St George's Hospital site at London's Hyde Park Corner after the collapse of negotiations between the Department of Health and Social Security and the other part-owner, Grosvenor Estates, over its future development.

Retail sales rise expected despite dearer mortgages

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Retailers are expecting a "significant improvement" in business this month compared with last September. And there is confidence of higher sales in the coming months, according to the latest distributive trades survey by the Confederation of British Industry and the *Financial Times*.

Higher mortgage interest rates do not appear to have depressed consumer spending except that might be a factor in the August fall-off in car sales, said Mr John Salisse, chairman of the CBI's distributive trades panel.

Car traders expect this month's sales to be a little higher compared with September last year, when sales fell after a bouyant August.

The only other marked fall-off in retail sales has been in areas affected by the miners' strike, Mr Salisse said.

● CAPEL-CURE MYERS: Capel-Cure Myers and Mr Gordon Dean announce the formation of a venture capital company, Trans-atlantic Capital. Mr Dean was, for the last three years, managing director of Electra Risk Capital, a subsidiary of Electra Investment Trust.

News Corporation lifts profits

News Corporation, the Australian-based parent company of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, yesterday announced an increase in net profits from A$86.92m (£58.26m) to A$95.87m for the year to June 30 a rise of 10.2 per cent. Turnover rose from A$1.5 billion to A$1.87 billion.

The final dividend of 7.5 cents, making a total of 13 cents against 11 cents, had already been announced.

In brief

● JOHN LAING: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £380m (£356m). Pretax profit £10.7m (£8.1m). Interim dividend 1.75p (1.25p). This increase does not necessarily indicate a *pro rata* rise in the year's total. The board reports steady progress in Britain, though the construction industry remains depressed. Competitive overseas is severe but the group has improved its effectiveness and is making reasonable progress in collecting outstanding money. Group liquidity continues at a high level.

● WILLIAM BAIRD: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £100.54m (£89.75m). Pretax profits £4.22m (£3.55m). Interim dividend 7p (6.3p). The board intends to recommend a final of not less than 9.45p – the rate paid for 1983.

● GRATTAN: Half-year to July 31. Turnover £98.09m (£89.75m). Pretax profit £3.46m (loss £864,000). Interim dividend 1p (nil last time): Sales in the second half to date are ahead of last year.

● LAPORTE INDUSTRIES (HOLDINGS): Half-year to July 1. Turnover £181.3m (144.7m). Pretax profit £22.2m (£13.7m). Interim dividend 3.2p (2.67p, adjusted).

● SINCLAIR RESEARCH: Year to March 31. Turnover £77.69m (£54.53m). Pretax profit £14.28m (£14.03).

● CLARKE, NICKOLLS AND COOMBS: Half-year to June 30. Pretax profit £324,000 (£237,000). Interim dividend 2.1p (2p).

● THOMAS MARSHALL (LOXLEY): Half-year to June 30. Turnover £7.11m (£7.48m). Pretax profit £256,000 (loss £23,000). Interim dividend 1.2p (nil).

● SUNLEIGH ELECTRONICS: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £997,000 (£1.17m). Pretax profit £113,000 (£177,000). No interim dividend (same).

● CARLTON INDUSTRIES: Half-year to June 30. Sales £65.47m (£57.03). Pretax profit £5.87m (£4.63m). No interim dividend (same).

● FIRST CASTEL ELECTRONICS: Half-year to July 31. Turnover £8.4m (£6.6m). Pretax profit £1.1m (£838,000). Interim dividend 0.84p (0.77p).

● BARKER AND DOBSON: 28 weeks to July 14. Turnover £35.3m (£31.66). Pretax profit £20,000 (£143,000). Interim dividend 0.1p (nil).

● BENJAMIN PRIEST GROUP: Year to March 30. Turnover £40.59m (41.01). Pretax profit loss £1.32m (loss £647,000). No dividend (0.1p last time). The board proposes to raise up to £3.6m, before expenses, by an issue of preference shares at par. The issue will be accompanied by a reduction of capital.

INDUSTRY TODAY

Treasury steps up state sector power struggle

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Whitehall seeks more stringent control of nationalized industries and their costs

The Government's plan for a sweeping, all-embracing nationalized industry Act which was "leaked" this week promises to spark off another bruising round in the long-running war of attrition between Whitehall and the State industries.

According to the Treasury, the new measure – which among other things would give ministers general powers to fire state industry chairmen and board members – is little more than an administrative "tidying up" scheme designed to bring all the industries under the same statutory umbrella.

According to the industries, however, the innocuous sounding proposals disguise a potentially far more radical attempt by the Government to rewrite the rules about how, why and by whom the industries are run. Both sides are guilty of some exaggeration: but there is no doubt that the argument is a real one. The Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group is making it clear it will try to use its muscle to have the proposals killed, unless they are watered down or delayed.

In the short term that may not be too difficult. Not only does the state industry lobby still carry a surprising amount of clout in Whitehall and at Westminster, but the government plans are at a fairly rudimentary stage – and there is no certainty that they will make it on to the parliamentary timetable for the new session starting next month, as Mr *Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary*, has been hinting.

The Bill itself will be short – probably fewer than 30 clauses – but legally complex and highly contentious.

The industries themselves are a dwindling band. Privatization has already caused a noticeable reduction in their number, and the impending sales of British Telecom and British Airways will remove two more of the bigger corporations. The rationale behend the latest government initiative is to bring those industries that remain – the ones that cannot be, or are not yet ready to be, sold off – into a single, consistent and up-to-date *statutory framework*.

On the face of it this is hardly the stuff of controversy. The 20 or so industries that remain publicly owned are governed by more than 40 different statutes, some very recent but several –such as those for coal and gas–dating back much further to Labour's post-war nationalization programme in the 1940s.

Since then a lot has changed: the basic Morrisonian concept of state industries that were run on an "arm's length" basis with a simple statutory duty to cover their costs from year to year has been discarded, to be replaced by a battery of much tighter controls such as financial *targets, external financing limits* and performance indicators.

At the same time, the Government is constantly revising or adding on new statutory requirement for individual industries: the result has been to create a series of anomalies and anachronisms which, the Government argues, could be usefully sorted out and codified in the same way that the Companies Act lays down a common agreed framework for private sector companies.

It makes no sense, for example, officials say, that in eight industries the sponsoring government minister has the statutory power to set financial objectives, while in the rest he does not. The same goes for the bewildering array of different current cost or historic cost accounting methods which the various industries choose to adopt.

There are many in the state industries who accept the general need for some overall rationalization of the statutory framework governing their affairs. In any case, as the Centre for Policy Studies observed recently, under Mrs Thatcher the heads of state industries are increasingly being drawn from the ranks of outside business figures who are in sympathy with the Government's general political aims.

Nevertheless, it is clear that many are worried that the cumulative effect of the various changes which the Government says it is considering covering in its Bill will leave them in a weaker – and potentially more subservient–role than they enjoy at the moment.

The main areas of contention appear, however, to be clear.

● **Hiring and firing.** The Government is proposing to give ministers the statutory power to dismiss state industry chairmen and board members, in return for compensation. This statutory power has recently been extended to three industries, coal, steel and London Regional Transport. The rest are governed by tightly *drawn rules which make firing* extremely difficult, and have rarely been exercised.

The industries are worried that this will allow members to be fired "at will" for political reasons and without public explanation or reference to Parliament.

● **Financial targets.** The simple old "breakeven" target, which still theoretically is the only statutory requirement on neary all state industries, should be replaced, the Treasury is proposing, by more sophisticated financial targets which reflect the fact that some industries (for example coal) are persistent loss-makers while others (such as gas and electricity) make huge profits.

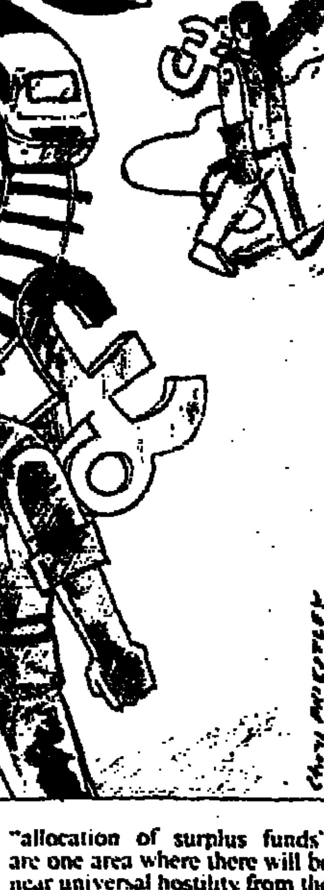
These could be renewed every three years, perhaps – possibly with parliamentary approval. Fine, say the industries (which already operate under a non-statutory financial target regime) – provided that the targets are agreed and not imposed arbitrarily or unilaterally.

● **Capital restructuring.** The Government thinks it is about time that the industries' balance sheets were restructured, particularly those such as gas and electricity which are rapidly becoming debt-free and have accumulated vast reserves. Sounds harmless enough – but the industries say that what the Treasury really wants is to convert their cash reserves into debt which they would then have to pay interest on – rather *than lending to the Government*, as they do now.

The Treasury's proposals for "allocation of surplus funds" are one area where there will be near universal hostility from the industries, according to Mr Driscoll. They would give the Treasury unfettered power to rejig their balance sheets and cream off their cash without any comeback.

● **Annual reports and accounts.** The plan to make all industries prepare their accounts on a compatible basis – subject only to auditors' approval that they give a "true and fair" picture – seems sensible enough. It would make comparisons between different industries' peroformance easier, which could be one reason why some chairmen have reservations about it.

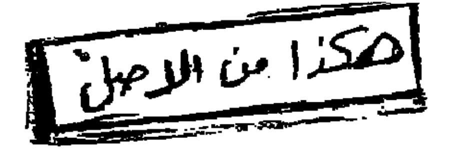
At bottom, jthe argument is not so much about the details however, but about the general thrust of the Government's intentions. In practice, the new proposals will inevitably redraw the line in the age-old conflict between the Government's wish to see the industries run themselves in a commercial and business-like way free of Whitehall second guessing and the political reality that the industries are too important strategically and economically to be safely or even sensibly left to their own devices.



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Union dispels the confidence

By Derek Pain

The stock market achiev ed a dramatic somersault yesterday. It started cautiously, moved ahead strongly, then slumped.

A variety of factors caused the reverse. The market was suddenly demoralised in mid-afternoon by indications that the industrial situation had worsened with the reported refusal of the Transport and Gneral Workers' Union to move certain loads of coal.

Shares of the British Bloodstock Agency, the largest operation of its type in the world, may not be a racing certainty when USM dealings start on Thursday but they seem capable of commanding a price of 185p. This would compare with a 165p placing level.

Fixing the placing price of what could be a glamour stock was a difficult task for Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant banker, and Sheppards and Chase, the broker. They settled for 8.6 times historic earnings rating.

The coal talk hit the pound, which in turn increased the stock market's anxiety.

So what had once looked like another outstanding share performance ended with a wave of selling.

At one time the FT 30-share index was up 7 points and heading for its best level since mid-May. Then the jitters set in. By the close the index was down 3.6 points at 868.2 points.

Most of the activity, however, was centred on the market leaders. The more broadly based FT SE Index, though mirroring the trend, managed to close with a gain of 4.1 points at 1,129.3.

Government stocks, of course, suffered acutely in the upheaval. They lost most of their gains, ranging up to £½ and in some cases recorded small losses.

Before the slide there had been an air of confidence. Buying in late morning and early afternoon was strong. Institutional shareholders and some continuing interest from overseas kept prices bubbling and gains stretched into double figures.

The Government's tough stance on the miners and the slowdown in the growth of the American economy were two factors supporting the enthusiasm. Then the buying dried up but with the undertone remaining firm it looked as though shares would hold on to most of their gains, thus building on the previous day's 13.8-point advance.

General Electric Co. was at one time up 6p to 228p but it eased a few pence as the market lost its enthusiasm. Mr James Prior, the new chairman, has acquired his 10,000 directors' qualification shareholding.

Good Relations, the public relations group, gained 3p to 213p. Seven directors have sold nearly 400,000 shares.

A cheerful statement at the yearly shareholders' meeting of the **Magnet and Southern** timber group failed to imress the shares – they fell 6p to 122p.

Amos Hinton, the North Eastern off-licence and supermarket chain, jumped 12p to 423p as the £25m takeover from Mr James Gulliver's **Argyll Group** received Whitehall clearance.

MFI, the furniture retaliers, edged forward 1p to 156p after Mr Arthur Souton retiring chairman, had told shareholders that trading had continued satisfactory ahead of last year.

Expect an encouraging statement next week from Ennex International, the Irish mineral exploration group, which made a disastrous USM debut in June. The shares held yesterday at 35p against a 41p offer price. About 87 per cent of the issue was left with the underwriters and on the first day of dealings the share touched 25p.

Kennedy Brookes, the restaurant group, lost a little of the bubbling takeover excitement which has driven the shares ahead this week. They fell 5p to 270p as the group's former partner, **Leisuretime International**, was chipped 1p to 58p.

Distillers Co, the spirits group, was at one time claiming an 8p gain to 209p. But the cautious statement from Mr John Connell, chairman, helped slice the movement to a mere 1p.

Chubb, on the profit worries, fell 3p to 267p but bidders **Racal Electronics**, at one time 10p higher, settled for a 4p gain at 254p.

There has been a flurry in the shares of **RHP Group** (the old Ransome Hoffmann Pollard) this week and yesterday the shares rose 3p to 71p. They started the week at 64p and have been as low as 36p this year.

The group made a dramatic interim recovery, producing profits of 2.1m against an £899,000 loss. About £5.5m looks possible for the full year. But profit hopes only account for part of the recent enthusiasm.

A feeling persists that the group could be in a bidders sights. It would, after all, be better to strike now, before the recovery gathers pace and shows signs of getting profits back to earlier levels, runs the argument.

The shares of the Tewkesbury computer manufacturer **Telemetrix** bounced 19p higher to 330p, despite confirmation that the company had seriously undershot its profit forecast made when it came to the market in October, 1983.

Telemetrix made £2.5m pretax in *1983-4* on sales of *£10.3m* instead of the promised £3.2m, but the problems are not of its making. The financial collapse of the contractor building the company's new factory caused a serious loss of production. Shsortage of standard chip components, common to the entire electronics industry, was an added worry.

Demand for the compnay's new 3200 series is strong, but there is still a production backlog. Customers have to *wait six months for delivery* instead of the three months norm in the industry, but apparently they are prepared to wait.

Turnover and profits should both more than double this year as Telemetrix gets into full production in its new factory and another biulding is completed in February, 1985.

There was a smattering of gains among oil stocks with **Enterprise Oil** hitting 202p. **Ranger Oil** bubbled nearly 50p to 610p.

Banks gave up early gains. **Midland Bank**, at one time higher on continuing speculation about the sale of the headquarters of its US Crocker International off-shoot, closed *3p down at 334p.*

Booker McConnell shed 1p to 188p after news that it is increasing its stake in **P Leiner**

Hambro Life shares took a breather, down 3p at 430p, yesterday after the chairman, Mr Mark Weinberg, returned from the US without the rumoured bid for his company. It turns out he was touring Sears' stores to see how they marketed financial services, to get ideas for a similar venture through House of Fraser here. Trading links with CJR are being explored, now that the dust has settled on the aborted merger.

Nutritional Products, one of the largest manufacturers of vitamins in the United States, from 28 per cent to 35 per cent. The move will cost the group $2.8m (£1.29m).

Booker became involved with Leiner in 1979 when it assisted in a management buy-out. The share offering will place a value on Booker's share stake of $13m. The holding was secured for a total outlay of just $3.5m.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	120
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	180+5
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	110
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	90−1
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	81
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	76
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	24
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	132
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	192
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	35
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	201+3
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	48
Etam 10p Ord (95)	115
Extract Wool 50p Ord (105a)	140
Fergebrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	84−1
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	48
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	33
Hobson 5p Ord (25a)	34
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	48
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	125
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	189−2
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	106
Pacific Sales Org 10p Ord (60a)	45
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	33
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	15½
TDS Circuits 5p Ord (380a)	425
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	277+7
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	58+1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **YULE CATTO:** Half-year to *June 30. Turnover £47.62m (£43.07m).* Pretax profit £6.22m (£3.53m). Interims dividend raised from 1.5p to 2.25p, partly to reduce the disparity between payments. The board intends to recommend a final of 3.25p, making a total of 5.5p (4p).

● **LIVERPOOL DAILY POST & ECHO:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £36.38m (£32.59m). Pretax profit £3.29m (£2.3m). Interim dividend 4.2p (3.9p). Sales of 65 per cent of the marketable shares in Reuters, allocated to the company on Reuters' flotation in May, *produced an extraordinary* credit of £1.65m, compared with a debit of £1.91m last time.

● **PEERLESS:** The 20 per cent rise in pretax profits for the year to March 31 was only "a small step forward", says the chairman Mr W S Jordan in his annual report and it will be exceeded for current year. In 1983-84, the plastics side made "substantial contributions" to group profits and has been enlarged by acquisition since the year-end. The Glendale kitchen furniture-making offshoot should be running profitably by the end of current year. But the abolition of stock relief will cost the group more than £400,000 in allowances in the next year. This will be offset by the abolition of NHI charges of about £90,000.

● **AIDCOM INTERNATIONAL:** In the eight-month period to June 30, pretax profit rose to a record £802,000, quadruple the restated figure of £201,000 earned in the six months to April 30, 1983. Turnover increased from £5.1m to a peak £12.1m Earnings per share for the eight months at 1.97p exceeded earnings for the whole of the previous year (1.79p per share) and compared with 0.21p (six months ended April 30 1983). Mr Pratt *Thompson, the chairman, reports:* "World demand for our unique range of consultancy services and products continues to be strong and the outlook for the 14 month period to December 31, 1984, for the group as a whole is encouraging."

● **GLOSSOP:** The recommended offers made on behalf of Colas (a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell UK) for Glossop have become unconditional in all respects. Acceptances – including shares represented by acceptances which are not complete in all respects – are 5.7 million new ord shares and 5.7 million deferred shares (80.09 per cent and 80.09 per cent respectively). Offers remain open for acceptance.

● **KEYWEST INVESTMENTS:** Keywest Investments, a Sydney-based investment group, expects to achieve "considerable growth in the years ahead" after the 1983-84 results which were "up to the directors' best expectations". Already, says the chairman, Mr C. J. Spence, the current year "has started well". The board looks forward with enthusiasm and confidence

TEMPUS

The City sees through BPCC's higher profits

British Printing and Communication Corporation is one of those companies which never seem quite to achieve the rating they deserve on the stock market.

Yesterday's performance typified the way in which the shares are regarded. A jump in half-year profits from £7.6m to £12.4m was initially greeted with a healthy 5p jump to 189p. But by the close this had gone and the shares had fallen 1p.

This despite a resumption of interim dividends with a payment of 3p and confirmation of a total for the year of at least 9p, against 6p last time.

One reason for the second thoughts was the realization, on closer inspection, that there was a strong once-for-all element in the improvement stemming from the savings on the closures of the Park Royal and Odhams plants.

That does put the profits level on a new plateau, but it dampens down any dreams that the latest rate of growth is sustainable.

While the printing presses thunder away – another 25 per cent is being added to capacity this year – there have been problems elsewhere. Packaging was hit to the tune of about £500,000 of profit by cigarette destocking. This should be recouped in the second half, as tobacconists replenish their shelves.

Another headache has been the Purnell publishing operation, where Mr Robert Maxwell has had to call on his reputation as a ruthless remover of unsuitable management. So here, too, there is scope for recovery.

The wild card in the BPCC pack is Mr Maxwell's dual role as head of both BPCC and Mirror Group Newspapers, which he owns. (He merely controls BPCC).

The potential exists for much cooperation in the areas of bulk buying and know-how swops. Indeed, despite Mr Maxwell's reassurances yesterday, the two are so closely related that there is an inherent danger of conflict of interest. While that exists, the shares will belie their true worth.

Rowntree Mackintosh

The spectacular increase in the Rowntree Mackintosh share price this year owes more to bid speculation than the underlying strength of the group's trading. From a low of 216p it has been as high as 348p. The shares closed yesterday down at 332p on interim figures which showed taxable profits up from £16.1m to £22.6m.

Despite the company's protestations of ignorance of any potential predator the rumours refuse to die away and there must be some element, perhaps 10 per cent, of bid hopes in the current price. However, to look at Rowntree simply in takeover terms is an injustice to the progress the group is making on its operations.

The Rowntree structure has changed substantially in the last two years, both geographically and in product mix. This was largely achieved by the purchase of Tom's Foods. The US snack business, which has boosted North American sales by about £90m and helped reduce the group's reliance on confectionery.

After financing charges, Tom's food and the smaller Laura Secord business in Canada, also acquired last year, contributed £4m to profits which distorts the comparatives. Even allowing for this the profits advance is still an encouraging 15 per cent.

In the United Kingdom, Rowntree must be disappointed that it has lost ½ per cent of its confectionery market share and at the same time sacrificed margins as part of aggressive price cutting

Price increases, however, have been made and the group is confident that the second half will see an improvement in margins.

The Rowntree policy of allocating fixed overheads on a time rather than volume basis depresses the first half figures in a business which is already heavily weighted towards the *final six months. Pretax profits* of about £75m are in sight for the year but the shares offer little short term excitement, takeover bids apart, and remain a hold

Cope Allman International

Mr Michael Doherty, Cope Allman International's chief executive, can look back on the last two years with more than a *little satisfaction.* Almost two years to the day since he was appointed to turn the company round he has delivered everything – and more – that was promised when the Dowable consortium bid was defeated.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, Cope's entrepreneurial non-executive chairman, no doubt has rather more mixed feelings. As a member of the Dowable consortium he badly wanted Cope in order to realize the potential

Instead he ultimately settled for a hefty stake, now held through the Toronto-based investment vehicle, which totals 43 per cent of the equity. On the other hand, his shares were bought at an average price of 70p against yesterday's 105p, up 2p, showing a profit of around £5m

This year should see more progress: margins on closures and containers are capable of being doubled, much of the ground lost to competitors in the fruit maching business has been made up, and gearing could improve further. Heavy competition could eat into the £2m profits of the switchgear business of the engineering interests but special steels will continue to benefit from US recovery. The substantial increase in the dividend, comfortable covered by earnings per share of 13.11p, gives a yield of 5.6 per cent.

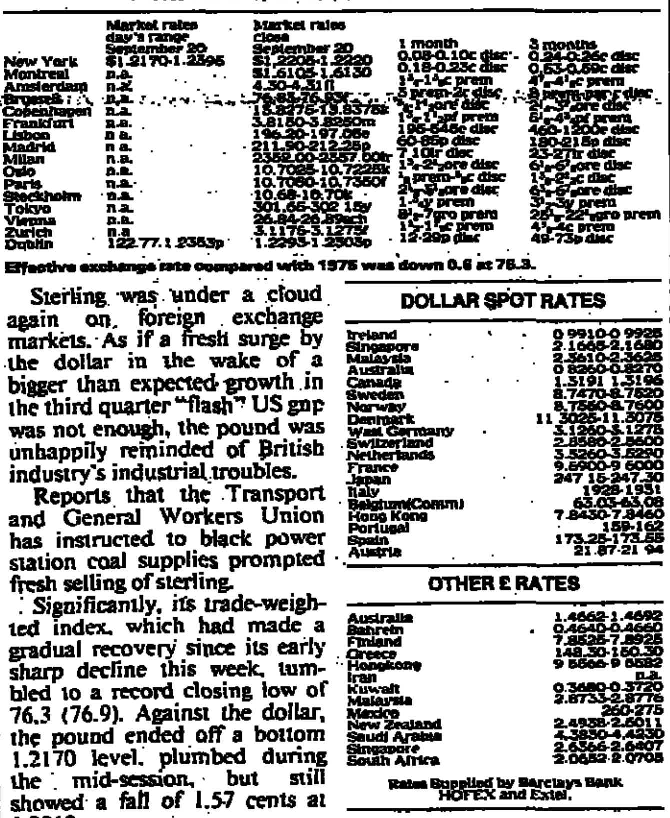
APPOINTMENTS

Rank Organisation: **Mr R.F. Butlin** the director responsible for the hotels and holidays division, is to retire at the end of the month. Resulting changes are: **Mr Angus Crichton-Miller**, an executive director responsible for the leisure division, will relinquish the cinema and motorway service operations but will take over responsibility for the holidays operations, which include Butlin's, Caravan Parks and Rank Travel. The leisure division title will be dropped and the new division will be called holidays recreation. **Mr James Daly**, an executive director responsible for the film and television services division will, in addition, take over responsibility for cinema operations. **Mr Stuart May**, managing director of Rank Hotels, will take on responsibility for the motorway service areas in a new division to be called hotels and catering.

Confederation of British Industry: **Mr Michael James**, managing director of the Vinten Group, has been appointed chairman of the CBI's eastern region council.

Charter Consolidated: **Mr J.D. Coombe**, treasurer of Charterhouse J. Rothschild, will join the company on October 1, as treasurer, with responsibility for the treasury and finance departments.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES



STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range September 20	Market rates close September 20	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2170-1.2395	$1.2205-1.2220	0.08-0.10c disc	0.24-0.26c disc
Montreal	n.a.	$1.6105-1.6130	0.18-0.23c disc	0.63-0.69c disc
Amsterdam	n.a.	4.30-4.31fl	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Brussels	n.a.	76.85-76.95f	5 prem-2c disc	[illegible] disc
Copenhagen	n.a.	13.8275-13.8375k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Frankfurt	n.a.	3.8150-3.8250m	[illegible] pf prem	[illegible] pf prem
Lisbon	n.a.	196.20-197.06e	195-545c disc	460-1200c disc
Madrid	n.a.	211.90-212.25p	60-85p disc	180-215p disc
Milan	n.a.	2352.00-2357.00lr	7-10lr disc	23-27lr disc
Oslo	n.a.	10.7025-10.7225k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Paris	n.a.	10.7080-10.7350f	[illegible] prem-[illegible]c disc	[illegible]c disc
Stockholm	n.a.	10.68-10.70k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Tokyo	n.a.	301.65-302.15y	[illegible]y prem	[illegible]y prem
Vienna	n.a.	26.84-26.89sch	[illegible] gro prem	[illegible] gro prem
Zurich	n.a.	3.1175-3.1275f	[illegible]c prem	[illegible]c prem
Dublin	122.77-1.2353p	1.2293-1.2303p	12-29p disc	49-73p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was down 0.6 at 76.3.

Sterling was under a cloud again on foreign exchange markets. As if a fresh surge by the dollar in the wake of a bigger than expected growth in the third quarter "flash" US gnp was not enough, the pound was unhappily reminded of British industry's industrial troubles.

Reports that the Transport and General Workers Union has instructed to black power station coal supplies prompted fresh selling of sterling.

Significantly, its trade-weighted index, which had made a gradual recovery since its early sharp decline this week, tumbled to a record closing low of 76.3 (76.9). Against the dollar, the pound ended off a bottom 1.2170 level, plumbed during the mid-session, but still showed a fall of 1.57 cents at 1.2212.

Sterling also gave ground to the German mark, losing 1½ pfennigs at 3.815.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	0.9910-0.9925
Singapore	2.1665-2.1680
Malaysia	2.3610-2.3625
Australia	0.8260-0.8270
Canada	1.3191-1.3196
Sweden	8.7470-8.7520
Norway	8.7550-8.7600
Denmark	11.3025-11.3075
West Germany	3.1260-3.1275
Switzerland	2.5580-2.5600
Netherlands	3.5260-3.5290
France	9.5900-9.6000
Japan	247.15-247.30
Italy	1928-1931
Belgium(Comm)	63.03-63.08
Hong Kong	7.8430-7.8460
Portugal	159-162
Spain	173.25-173.55
Austria	21.87-21.94

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4662-1.4692
Bahrein	0.4640-0.4660
Finland	7.8525-7.8925
Greece	148.30-150.30
Hongkong	9.5560-9.5582
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3680-0.3720
Malaysia	2.8733-2.8776
Mexico	260-275
New Zealand	2.4938-2.5011
Saudi Arabia	4.3830-4.4230
Singapore	2.6366-2.6407
South Africa	2.0652-2.0705

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11¾-10¾; seven days, 11¼-11[illegible]; one month, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]; three months, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]; six months, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

Overnight money opened on 10 to 9¾ per cent and pursued an erratic course during the morning, between 10⅛ and 9¼ per cent.

When the Bank of England failed to take out the shortage, the rate firmed to 10½ to 10 per cent.

Money went shorter in the afternoon, and the rate reached to 15 to 12 per cent at the close.

Period rates were busy, until the US "flash" gnp indicator, at 3.6 per cent for the third quarter, arrived in the early afternoon.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10½ Low 9

Week Fixed: 10[illegible]-80

Treasury Bills(Dis%)
Buying: 2 months 10[illegible]; 3 months 10[illegible]
Selling: 2 months 10[illegible]; 3 months 10[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills(Dis%) Trades(Dis%)
1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 1 month 11[illegible]
2 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 2 months 10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 3 months 10[illegible]
6 months 10[illegible]-10 — 6 months 10[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 11[illegible]-11[illegible] — 7 months 11-10[illegible]
2 months 11[illegible]-11 — 8 months 11-10[illegible]
3 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible] — 9 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible]
4 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible] — 10 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible]
5 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible] — 11 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible]
6 months 11-10[illegible] — 12 months 11[illegible]-11[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates(%)
1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 6 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 12 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]

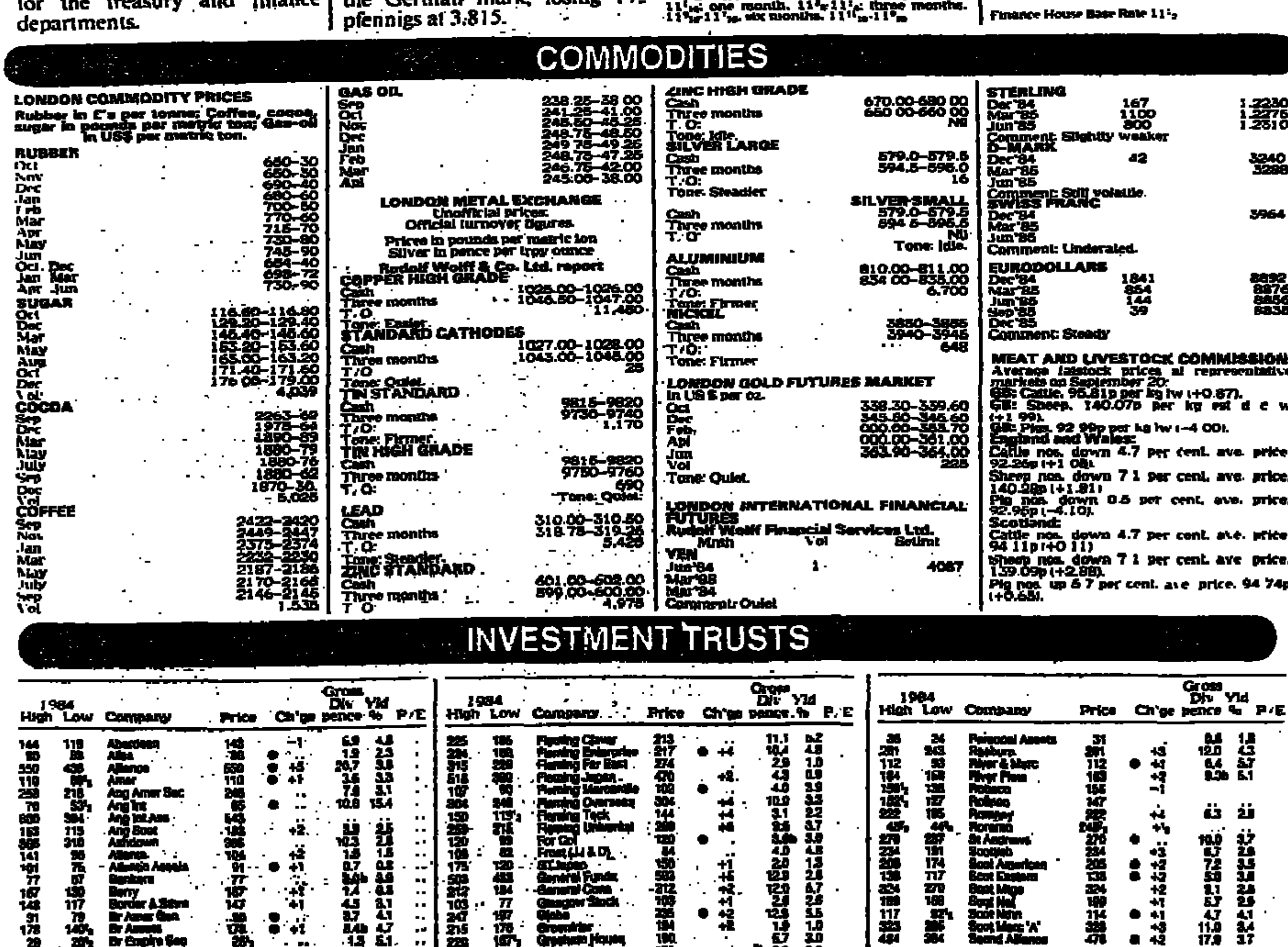
Local Authority Market(%)
1 day 10[illegible] — 3 months 10[illegible]
7 days 10[illegible] — 6 months 10[illegible]
1 month 10[illegible] — 1 year 10[illegible]

Interbank Market(%)
Overnight: open 9[illegible] Close 15-12
1 week 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 6 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 9 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible] — 12 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses(Mkt.Rate%)
3 months 10[illegible] — 6 months 10[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11½

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US$ per metric ton.

GAS OIL

Sep	238.25-38.00
Oct	241.25-41.00
Nov	245.50-45.25
Dec	248.75-48.50
Jan	249.75-49.25
Feb	248.75-47.25
Mar	246.75-42.00
Apl	245.00-38.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

ZINC HIGH GRADE: Cash 670.00-680.00; Three months 660.00-660.00; T.O: Nil; Tone: Idle.

SILVER LARGE: Cash 579.0-579.5; Three months 594.5-595.0; T.O: 16; Tone: Steadier

SILVER SMALL: Cash 579.0-579.5

STERLING: Dec'84 167 1.2230; Mar'85 1100 1.2275; Jun'85 800 1.2310; Comment: Slightly weaker

D-MARK: Dec'84 42 3240; Mar'85 3288; Jun'85; Comment: Still volatile.

SWISS FRANC

INVESTMENT TRUSTS



THE HALF-YEAR RESULTS–1984

Rowntree Mackintosh plc

Kit Kat AERO Laura Secord Sun-Pat Tom's nik naks

Chairman's Statement

The trading results for the first half show substantial growth in sales and profits. Group sales increased by 33% to £481 million and pre-tax profits at £22.6 million were up £6.5 million. Earnings rose 30%.

The trading profits include £10.5 million from our recently acquired and successfully integrated North American companies, Tom's Foods and Laura Secord. We are encouraged by their success. Elsewhere the group's operations outside the UK continue to progress, with exports from the UK performing particularly well. The UK grocery and snack food companies have again increased their sales and profits.

Our UK Confectionery Division slightly increased its volume sales, with an outstanding performance by Kit Kat, but trading margins were somewhat lower as price reductions made during the second half of 1983 continued to have an effect in 1984. Recently implemented price increases should restore margins and lead to a higher profit for the year as a whole.

We are continuing to invest heavily in more efficient production. Capital expenditure is running at a rate in excess of 1983 and will be about £65 million for the year.

Our plans are firmly directed towards profitable growth with appropriate acquisitions playing their part. In the short term the good first half results give confidence that the full year results will reflect the success of these policies.

Interim Report for the 24 weeks to 16 June 1984

	Interim Results 1984 £m.	Interim Results 1983 £m.	Full Year 1983 £m.
Turnover			
United Kingdom	203.9	193.8	443.6
Europe	92.1	86.7	198.2
North America	121.0	27.2	175.0
Australasia	24.3	19.1	48.2
Rest of World	39.6	35.5	86.9
	480.9	362.3	951.9
Trading Profit			
United Kingdom	14.0	15.3	35.6
Europe	(1.6)	(2.7)	2.8
North America	11.4	0.1	16.8
Australasia	0.3	(0.2)	0.5
Rest of World	6.0	5.0	16.9
	30.1	17.5	72.6
Interest	7.5	1.4	11.2
Profit before Taxation	22.6	16.1	61.4
Taxation	5.4	4.5	14.9
Profit attributable to Rowntree Mackintosh plc before extraordinary items	17.2	11.6	46.5
Earnings per Ordinary Share	10.7p	8.2p	31.0p

Notes

1. The board has declared an interim dividend of 3.6p per share (1983 3.2p per share), absorbing £5.8m payable on 4 January 1985 to ordinary shareholders registered on 30 November 1984.
2. Export sales and profits are included in the appropriate overseas areas. Trading profits are shown after the allocation of headquarter costs.
3. The interim results are unaudited. The accounts for the year 1983 set out above are abridged. Full 1983 accounts, incorporating an unqualified auditors' report, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Rowntree Mackintosh

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

A fight for independence

By Derek Harris

One question thrown up by the merger, just going through, of Business in the Community (BIC) and the Confederation of British Industry Special Programmes Unit (SPU) is what the future holds for the Action Resource Centre (ARC). The answer could considerably affect the direction to be taken regionally and locally in developing small businesses and countering the effects of recession.

ARC, started in 1973, was the pioneer of seconding business talent to help local communities and businesses. This is still its great strength. BIC is the umbrella body for enterprise agencies to which David Trippier, minister for small businesses, is pinning much hope in promoting small businesses to produce jobs to dent the unemployment queues. The SPU's main work has been developing community action programmes to alleviate unemployment particularly among young people.

During the BIC-SPU merger talks there were suggestions that ARC might be drawn in as well. Amid the plethora of organizations, national and local, trying to tackle recession problems, there seemed to be an appealing logic in getting as many under one roof as possible.

Different approach

That did not appeal to ARC, including its director, Cecilia Allen. An independent future for ARC was also supported by Lord Carr who as well as being ARC's president was the SPU chairman and is now the chairman of the new BIC.

It all revolves around the different approaches of ARC and BIC of which the simplest characterization, according to Cecilia Allen, is that ARC works from the bottom up while BIC's route is opposite, starting at the top and moving down.

Enterprise agencies under the BIC wing, often each with a score of sponsors consisting mostly of bigger companies and organizations like the banks, have mainly aimed at promoting small businesses, offering advisory and counselling services.



Cecilia Allen: Helping the lizards at low-level

ARC has tried to help with a wide variety of localized efforts, the key ingredient being the fielding of secondees' business skills to get sense and direction into the initiatives. Cecilia Allen points to the irony that while ARC has for a decade been building up local initiatives, other organizations, including some involved with enterprise agencies, are only just now changing the emphasis to this approach.

Acting as broker in organizing secondments from industry, ARC has helped inner city schemes particularly. All but two of its dozen regional offices in England and Wales are still located in the cities from London and Birmingham to Manchester, Leeds and Humberside. There is a Scottish ARC with offices in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

There are multiple initiatives in most places; Birmingham has eight. They range from converting usually rundown buildings into workshops to teaching local organizations how to raise cash and run their affairs. Industry secondees are usually recruited from the immediate area so there is a quick understanding of local needs. A number of counselling bureaux for small businesses have been set up and around 1,000 small concerns are benefiting annually.

Potential conflict

The potential conflict between ARC and BIC is that both seek secondees largely from the same big companies and other organizations such as banks. ARC tends to have an edge because it has more experience of securing secondees.

ARC is not unscarred. Two of its centres closed in 1982 at Merseyside and Tyne & Wear in the North-East. Because ARC relies for financial support on the private sector and local authorities – ARC is strenuously apolitical – the Tyne & Wear closure was inevitable when the local authority decided to divert resources to a local enterprise trust. ARC now wants to expand again. One effort will be to recruit more secondees from medium sized and smaller companies. There is also cooperation with BIC: a Whitby Business Development Agency sponsored by BIC has been found its first director by ARC.

Cecilia Allen sees the centre continuing to get its hands grubby working on the ground on local schemes. "We're not giant killers: we help the lizards at low level."

BRIEFING

■ Prutec, one of the venture capital arms of Prudential, the insurance group, and a specialist in high-technology companies, was already the principal investor in Maidenhead-based Charcoal Cloth before this week's further investment of £1.75m, *Derek Harris writes.*

The new cash injection will allow Charcoal Cloth to treble existing output of advanced filtering materials, making it the world's largest producer of the cloth which is woven out of fibrous charcoal.

The funding comes from four new sources in addition to Prutec: British Railways Pension Funds, F & C Enterprise Trust, F & C Alliance Investment and Abingworth. The four new investors now have 36 per cent of the company. Total investment from outside in Charcoal Cloth is now £36m.

Charcoal Cloth is the only British company producing by a continuous process this advanced filter material originally developed by the Government's Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down. Charcoal Cloth's main customer is the British Army for a variety of protective equipment.

■ *County Bank is stepping up its efforts in* providing development capital for unquoted companies, *Peter Wilson-Smith writes.* In the past 10 years it has invested £80m in 160 companies and claims to be the leading merchant bank in the number of unquoted equity investments made.

It has now formed a separate subsidiary called County Bank Development Capital and is deploying a small team to specialize on the development capital side. County Bank tends to look for investments of more than £200,000 and prefers to take minority stakes of about 25 per cent.

● *Contact: National Westminster Bank branches or phone 01-638 6000.*



"I think it's going to be one of those days"

also on page 26

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK:** The yield on the £100m loan stock, 2004, is 11.605 per cent. Subject to the provisions of the prospectus the stock will on issue beat interest at the rate of 10 3/8 per cent annually payable half-yearly in arrears and the issue price will be £90.52 per cent.

● **TRAFFORDPARK ESTATES:** Year to June 30. Turnover £5.48m (£5.16m). Pretax profit £2.46m (£2.29m). Total divident 10p (9.25p).

● **BARDSEY:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £17.79m (£18.04m). Pretax loss £77,000 (loss £80,000).

BEN BAILEY CONSTRUCTION: Year to June 30. Turnover £7.34m (£6.19m). Pretax profit £449,000 (£308,000). Total dividend 1.8p (1.2p).

● **BUSINESS COMPUTER SYSTEMS** (USM quotation): Half-year to June 30. Turnover £3.88m (£3.82m). Pretax profit £55,000 (£42,000). Although overall turnover for the first half was in excess of the comparable period of 1983, the board reports, deliveries of hardware were lower than forecast, due mianly to delays in products from manufacturers who have been suffering from the shortage of eletronic components. These factors have been overcome and are not expected to have the same effect in the second half.

● **JONES & SHIPMAN:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £7.89m (£6.2m). Pretax profit £201,000 (loss £643,000). Interim dividend of 1p, of which 0.5p is a special payment for tax reasons. Single dividend of 1p paid for 1983.

● **E. T. SUTHERLAND & SON:** Half-year to June 30. Interim dividend 1.33p, as forecast in the prospectus. Figures in £000. Turnover 9,488 (8,921). Operating profit 613 (583). Net interest receivable 45 (10 payable). Profit before tax 658 (573). Tax 307 (232). EPS 2.46p (2.44p). In competitive market conditions, trading margins have been broadly maintained, the board reports. Certain shareholders have waived their rights to interim dividends aggregating £131,000. The directors intend to recommend a final dividend of 2.0p per share, as forecast.

● **COOPER INDUSTRIES:** Half-year to July 31, 1984, compared with half-year to Oct 31, 1983. Interim dividend 0.3p, compared with 0.5p for previous nine months. Figures in £000. Turnover 10,375 (9,344). Operating profit 312 (207), after interest payable 301 (251) but including an associate for 14 (23) and interest received 38 (41). Tax 110 (44). EPS 0.7p (0.5p). All group companies reported improved results over the comparative peroid and Cooper expects further satisfactory results for the full year.

● **DAON DEVELOPMENT:** Daon's offshoot, Daon Corp, has sold 2,050 acres of citrus and avocado farmland in Riverside County, California, for $25m (about £20m). The purchaser is Foothill Properities, a California general partnership.

● **CAKEBREAD ROBEY:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £9.66m (£9.14m). Pretax profit £335,000 (£354,000). Interim divident 0.8p (same).

● **FEEDEX AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES** has sold part of the assets and business of its agricultural engineering offshoot, John H Taylor, to a private company, Econ Tasker, which has agreed to pay £250,000 in cash for the assets acquired.

● **BARDSEY:** Pictet and Cie of Switzerland is the registered shareholder of 2.125 million ordinary shares (7.06 per cent). Pictet holds these shares on behalf of clients.

WALL STREET

	Sept 19	Sept 18		Sept 19	Sept 18		Sept 19	Sept 18
AMF Inc	16¼	16⅛	Fed Dept Stores	52⅝	52½	Phillips Petrol	41⅝	41
AMR	27⅝	27⅝	Firestone	18⅛	18⅝	Polaroid	30⅛	31⅛
Allied Chem	35⅝	35⅝	Fst Chicago	26	25⅝	PPG Ind	35½	35⅝
Allied Stores	46⅞	46¼	Fst Interst Bncp	39	39⅝	Procter Gamble	55⅞	55½
Allis Chalmers	11	11	Fst Penn Corp	6⅝	6⅝	Pub Ser El & Gas	24⅝	24
Alcoa	34	34	Ford	45⅝	45⅝	Raytheon	43⅝	43⅝
Amax Inc	19⅛	19⅛	GAF Corp	22⅝	22⅝	RCA Corp	35⅝	36⅛
Amerada Hess	28	28	GTE Corp	40⅝	41	Reynolds Ind	66⅛	66
Am Brands	60½	60⅝	Gen Corp	37	37	Reynolds Metal	29⅝	30
Am Broadcast	72¼	72⅝	Gen Dynamics	65⅛	67⅛	Rockwell Int	30	30
Am Can	48¼	48¼	Gen Electric	56⅛	58⅛	Royal Dutch	50⅛	49⅛
Am Cyanamid	51⅝	51⅝	Gen Foods	58⅝	58	Safeways	28	28⅝
Am Elec Power	18⅛	18⅛	Gen Mills	59⅝	57½	St Regis Paper	56	56
Am Home	51⅝	51⅝	Gen Motors	74⅝	76⅝	SFE Sopac	25⅝	25⅝
Am Motors	4⅝	4½	Gen Pub Util NY	9⅛	9⅝	SCM	41⅛	41⅝
Am Nat Res	36	36	Genesco	6⅛	7⅝	Schlumberger	45⅝	45⅝
Am Standard	31⅝	31⅝	Georgia Pacific	21⅝	22⅛	Scott Paper	30⅝	30⅝
Am Telephone	19	19	Gillette	51⅝	52	Seagram	38⅝	38⅝
Armco Steel	11⅛	11⅝	Goodrich	26⅝	27⅛	Sears Roebuck	35⅝	35⅝
Asarco	21⅝	21⅝	Goodyear	26⅝	27⅝	Shell Oil	55⅝	55⅝
Ashland Oil	26½	28⅝	Gould Inc	28	28⅝	Shell Trans	34⅛	33⅝
Atlantic Richfield	50⅛	50⅝	Grace	42⅝	42⅝	Signal Co	32⅝	31⅝
Avco	32⅝	32⅝	Gt Atlc & Pacific	15⅝	15⅛	Singer	31⅛	32⅝
Avon Products	24⅛	24⅛	Greyhound	21⅝	21⅝	Smithkline Beck	56	56⅛
Bankers Tst NY	31⅛	31⅛	Grumman Corp	28⅝	28⅝	Sony	15⅛	15
Bank of America	18⅛	18⅛	Gulf & West	28⅝	28⅝	Sth Cal Edison	21⅝	21⅛
Bank of Boston	38⅝	38⅝	Heinz H. J.	41⅝	40⅛	Sperry Corp	38⅝	39⅛
Bank of NY	31⅝	31⅝	Hercules	35⅝	35⅝	Std Oil Indiana	59	58⅝
Beatrice Foods	28⅝	28⅝	Honeywell	59⅝	60⅛	Std Oil Ohio	47½	46⅞
Bethlehem Steel	18⅝	18⅝	IC Inds	34	34	Sterling Drug	25⅝	26⅛
Boeing	55¼	55⅝	Ingersoll	44⅝	44⅝	Stevens J. P	17⅝	17⅝
Boise Cascade	41	41	Inland Steel	24⅝	24⅝	Sun Comp	49½	49
Borden	62⅞	62⅛	IBM	125⅝	126⅝	Teledyne	299⅝	299⅛
Borg Warner	21⅛	21⅝	Int Harvester	7⅛	7⅝	Tenneco	37⅛	37⅝
Bristol Myers	47⅜	47⅝	INCO	11⅝	10⅞	Texaco	37	36½
BP	25⅝	25⅝	Int Paper	53⅝	54⅛	Texas East Corp	30⅝	31⅛
Burlington Ind	24⅛	24⅛	Int Tel Tel	27⅝	27⅛	Texas Inst	127⅛	133
Burlington Nthn	48⅛	48⅝	Irving Bank	29⅝	29⅝	Texas Utilities	25⅛	24⅞
Burroughs	54	54	Jewel Co	71⅝	71⅝	Textron	31⅝	31⅛
Campbell Soup	66½	66⅝	Jim Walter	26⅝	26⅝	TWA	29⅛	29⅝
Canadian Pacific	36⅝	36⅝	Johnson & John	33⅝	33⅝	Travelers Corp	34½	35⅝
Caterpillar	34½	34⅝	Kaiser Alumin	13⅝	13⅝	TRW Inc	70⅛	71⅝
Celanese	74	74	Kerr McGee	32⅝	31⅝	UAL Inc	38⅝	37⅝
Central Soya	15⅛	15⅛	Kimberly Clark	46	46⅛	Union Carbide	51	51⅝
Chase Manhat	44⅛	44⅛	K Mart	34⅝	33⅝	Unocal	38⅝	38
Chem Bank NY	31⅝	31⅝	Kroger	37⅝	36⅝	Un Pacific Corp	40⅝	40⅛
Chevron	36⅝	36⅝	L.T.V. Corp	11⅝	11⅝	Uniroyal	13⅝	14⅛
Chrysler	30⅝	30⅝	Litton	68⅝	71⅝	United Brands	14⅛	14⅝
Citicorp	37¼	37¼	Lockheed	47	48	US Steel	24⅝	24⅝
Clark Equip	30	30	Lucky Stores	17⅛	17⅛	Utd Technol	38	38⅝
Coca Cola	62⅝	62⅝	Manuf Hanover	30½	31	Wachovia	35⅛	35⅝
Colgate	24⅝	24⅝	Manville Cp	6⅝	7⅝	Warner Comms	21	21⅝
CBS	85	85	Mapco	27⅝	27⅝	Warner Lambert	32⅛	32⅛
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29⅝	Marine Midland	26⅝	25⅝	Wells Fargo	43⅝	43½
Combustion Eng	30	30	Martin Marietta	40⅛	41⅛	Westinghse Elec	26⅝	27
Commwth Edison	25⅛	25⅛	McDonnell	69⅝	68⅝	Weyerhaeuser	30½	30⅛
Cons Edison	27	27	Mead	35	36⅝	Whirlpool	42⅝	43
Cons Foods	30⅛	30⅝	Merck	84⅝	85⅛	Woolworth	36	36½
Cons Power	4⅛	4⅝	Minnesota Mng	79⅝	78⅛	Xerox Corp	39	38⅛
Continental Grp	57⅝	57⅝	Mobil Oil	29⅛	29	Zenith	23⅛	23⅛
Control Data	26⅝	26⅝	Monsanto	45⅛	46⅝	**Canadian Prices**		
Corning Glass	67⅝	67⅝	Morgan J. P	72⅛	73⅝	Abitibi	32	32
CPC Intl	39½	39⅝	Motorola	38⅝	40⅛	Alcan Alumin	35½	36⅝
Crane	32⅝	32⅛	NCR Corp	24	23⅝	Algoma Steel	21⅝	21½
Crocker Int	24	24	NL Industries	13⅛	13⅝	Bell Telephone	32⅝	32⅝
Crown Zeller	31⅛	31⅛	Nabisco	49⅛	48⅝	Can Pacific	47⅝	47⅛
Dart & Kraft	79⅛	79⅛	Nat Distillers	25	24⅝	Cominco	15⅛	15⅝
Deere	29⅛	29½	Nat Med Ent	21⅛	21⅝	Cons Bathurst	15	15⅛
Delta Air	33⅛	33⅛	Norfolk South	57	57⅝	Gulf Oil	20	19⅝
Detroit Edison	17½	17⅛	NW Bancorp	28	28⅛	Hawker/Sid Can	19⅝	19⅛
Digital Equip	99½	99½	Occidental Pet	29	29⅛	Hudson Bay Mng	9	8⅝
Disney	62	62	Ogden	28	28	Imasco	41⅝	41⅛
Dow Chemical	29	29	Olin Corp	32⅛	32⅝	Imperial Oil	42⅛	42⅝
Dresser Ind	21⅛	21⅝	Owens-Illinois	41	42	Int Pipe	33	33
Duke Power	26⅝	26⅝	Pacific Gas Elec	14⅝	14⅝	Mass.-Ferguson	4	4
Du Pont	50⅝	50⅝	Pan Am	4⅛	4⅛	Royal Trustco	33	31½
Eastern Air	3⅝	3⅛	Penney J. C.	51⅝	51⅛	Seagram	50⅛	51
Eastman Kodak	74	74	Pennzoil	36	36⅝	Steel Co	24	23⅛
Eaton Corp	50⅝	50⅛	Pepsico	44⅛	44⅛	Thomson N 'A'	44⅝	44⅛
Emerson Elect	69⅝	69½	Pfizer	36	36⅛	Walker Hiram	24⅝	24⅝
Evans Prod	4⅝	4⅛	Phelps Dodge	15⅝	14⅛	WCT	13⅝	13½
Exxon Corp	44½	44⅛	Philip Morris	76⅛	76⅛			

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings†	12 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co*	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.



Tommy Docherty's love affair with football shows no sign of waning

A rake with a good line in clubs



You know how it is. You have reached the brandy stage, and your companion, a rake, an inveterate womanizer, a man renowned for the shortness of his attention span where women are concerned, puts down his glass and says: "You know, I wish I'd got married and settled down. All my life I've wanted to be faithful to one woman. But I've just never met the right girl."

"You know," Tommy Docherty said, putting down his glass, "I've always wished I'd been manager of just one club. I wish I'd had that kind of stability. I think if Joe Mears hadn't died I'd still be manager of Chelsea . . ."

Overnight success

That was the first managerial job, of course. Docherty is now on number 16, as he sets about trying to knock Wolves into shape. He has been forced to change his jike about having had more clubs than Jack Nicklaus: you are only allowed to carry 14 clubs in competition, and Docherty enjoys pointing out that he has now had more clubs than Nicklaus is even permitted. Three Docherty jobs have been Queens Park Rangers: he can always use those for swaps.

"These days it does cross my mind, as I start off with a new club, that it might not be forever," he admitted, with the world weary air of the old rake who no longer expects true love every time eyes meet across a crowded room. The trouble is that Docherty has become the first resort of chairmen desperate for a sudden change in fortune: "If you build quick, you'll fade away quick." Docherty said. "The main reason I've had so many clubs is that people want their success overnight."

Though that is not the only reason. His own "impulsiveness" has made problems, too, he said. The liking for a scrap and the inability to resist a good one-liner can be a dangerous combination. Directors do not always find it endearing to have some turbulent Scot snarling: "When I want your advice, I'll give it to you."

Docherty's one-liners are part of football legend, of course: Docherty it was who made the ultimate managerial statement, encapsulating the kind of wistful optimism that is forever football, when he said after a 5-0 defeat: "I thought we did well to get nil."

It is hard to work out whether he is a great manager or not: he has never been with a club long enough. His Chelsea side of the Sixties was lovely and his Cup-winning Manchester United side had its points, but there has never been a record of sustained excellence on which to judge him. Now the whole thing starts again at Wolves: "We're an entertaining side. People enjoy watching us. We leave gaps, but we're good to see.



Docherty: the manager for whom Saturday cannot come quickly enough

"But the game's going to the dogs. That crazy deal with television with live football will kill the game. Did you see that match with Chelsea on the box? I've had better nights with an abcess in my mouth. We should stop importing players from overseas.

"But that's not the biggest disaster. The biggest disaster in football was the lifting of the maximum wage. Players on £17 a week were suddenly getting £100. The game went mad. The players and the punters used to have a lot in common. That's been lost. The working class are drinking in the pub while the players are in the five-star restaurant. So the crowd are just waiting for the big name player to have a bad game, so they can start to have a go at him.

"The players themselves are not hungry. I'd say 75 per cent of them are in it just for the money. When I was a player, I used to think: 'I play for Arsenal, and guess what – I get paid, too!'"

Track record

But these grouses, for all that they are serious points seriously made, are just part of the pre-brandy stuff. After three years away from management, Docherty says: "I'm back. And I'm delighted." To lose one club may be regarded as a misfortune, to lose 15 – well it is to acquire the reputation of being something of a knave of clubs. The long and winding track record certainly looks like that of a footballing rake: however, there is one passion to which Docherty has always remained faithful.

"It starts on Monday. And, please God, there's a midweek match, so you don't have so long to wait. Then it is the countdown to Saturday, five-four-three-two-one-nought, the comradeship, the adrenalin is flowing, the chemistry is working. Football is a beautiful and incurable disease. And it kills you in the end." Docherty drank the last of his brandy. "But what a way to go."

NON-LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Reelection day of reckoning

By Paul Newman

General principles for a new system of entry into the Football League could be established within the next week. League clubs are holding a series of six regional meetings, the last of which will be next Thursday, at which proposals to change the present system are being discussed.

The League currently hold an annual election in which members can choose either to re-elect the bottom four clubs in the fourth divisions or to replace one of them with a club from the Gola (formerly Alliance Premier) League. Full members (first and second division clubs) have one vote each and associate members (third and fourth division clubs) have a block vote of eight.

League clubs are now discussing a series of proposals agreed by the associate members, who have suggested in particular that future elections should be contested by just the bottom club in the fourth division, and one from the Gola League. They also recommend that all 92 League clubs should have one vote each and that any club finishing bottom of the fourth division two years in succession should be automatically relegated.

Gola League officials have told the Football League's management committee that they disagree strongly with the proposals, which they believe would make the task of clubs seeking elecion even more difficult. They are particularly unhappy at the thought of third and fourth division clubs having one vote each as they almost invariably favour the clubs seeking reelection.

They have said that they would prefer promotion to be based on a Gola League club earning Football League status rather than having to go to an annual election. They are also anxious that the chances of a club earning promotion should not be affected by whatever relegation system the Football League adopt.

The Gola League put forward alternative proposals and the Football League management committee were particularly interested in a suggestion that any club finishing in the bottom two of the fourth division two seasons in succession should be automatically replaced by the Gola League champions.

The management committee agreed to put the Gola League's views to the current regional meetings, two of which have already been held. It is understood that first and second division clubs in particular have been showing some sympathy for the Gola League's case.

If the meetings reach general agreement, the necessary amendments to League regulations will have to be drafted and they will probably be put for approval to the annual meeting of clubs next June. Any system basing promotion or relegation on performances over two or more seasons is unlikely to incorporate last season but would probably take into account the current campaign.

● Two players with vast Football League experience have helped give Witton Albion one of their best starts in the Northern Premier League for several seasons. Brendan Batson, whose League career at West Bromwich Albion was ended by a knee injury, and Frank Carradous, whose most successful spells in the League were with Manchester City and Aston Villa, joined Witton at the start of the season and the Cheshire club have quickly established themselves among the NPL's early pacemakers.

● Bill Dodgin, the former Northampton Town, Fulham and Brentford manager, has resigned as manager of Woking, the Isthmian League club. Woking, bottom of the first division and without a point in their first seven games, were knocked out of the FA Cup preliminary round last week by Hayward's Heath, a Sussex League side. Dave Holloway, a director and former manager, has taken temporary charge.

● Peter Flaherty, whose last managerial post was at North Shields, has taken charge of another Northern League club, Whitley Bay. He succeeds John Connolly and will be assisted by Mick Docherty, who has been out of the game since his dismissal as Hartlepool's manager last season.

IN BRIEF

CCPR have grounds for action

The Central Council of Physical Recreation yesterday stepped up the fight against what it calls the "sacrificing" of sports grounds and playing fields by local authorities. It published a paper, *Sports Fields at Risk*, which urges groups and individuals to take action to force the Government to intervene.

The CCPR claims that in 1983 a survey identified 3,630 acres of recreational land being listed by town halls as surplus to requirements. The body's secretary, Peter Lawson, said: "It is disgraceful that the public authorities are sacrificing sport for short-term financial gain."

FOOTBALL: John Bond, dismissed by Burnley five days before the start of the season, is suing the third division club for breach of contract and claiming damages for wrongful dismissal.

SPORTS AID FOUNDATION: British sportsmen and women received nearly £500,000 in grants from the Sports Aid Foundation, more than half as much again as the previous year. The Foundation has now issued more than £2m in grants since its inception in 1976. Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who took the European, Olympic and world ice dance titles in their final year as amateurs, were among those to benefit.

ATHLETICS: Olympic champions Sebastian Coe and Tessa Sanderson have been voted "Athletes of the Year" by the British Athletics Writers' Association. It is the third time that each has topped the poll. Zola Budd has won the award for best girl athlete and Ade Mafe has been voted top boy athlete.

RUGBY UNION: France have named a near full strength XV for the opening match of their Japanese tour against an East Japan selection at Hakodate, Hokkaido, on Sunday. The only surprise is the switching of Patrick Esteve from the right to the left wing, with Jacques Begu making a comeback on the left.

France: S Blanco; P Estève, P Sella, P Mothe, J Begu, J-P Lescarboura, P Berbizier; J-P Garuet, P Dintrans (captain), P Dospital, J Condom, F Haget, P Lacans, J-C Orso, D Erbani.

ROWING: Two Norwegian Olympic oarsmen have been suspended by their national sports federation for breaking doping regulations, the Norwegian news agency NTB said yesterday.

Espen Thorsen and Vetle Vinje, members of the team which finished eighth in the quadruple sculls at Los Angeles, were tested in Norway on June 29, more than a month before the Olympic final, and excessive amounts of testosterone, the banned male hormone, were found.

ICE SKATING: Robin Cousins, Britain's former Olympic and World champion, will give four exhibitions during the St Ivel international at Richmond from September 26-28. Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin, the world's leading amateurs from Russia, have withdrawn from the exhibitions.

TENNIS: Ann Jones, the women's singles champion at Wimbledon 15 years ago, will captain Britain's five-strong team in the annual Maureen Connolly match against the United States in Florida from October 11-13. The team event, for players aged 21 and under, will be staged at the Laver international tennis resort, Delray Beach.

A Brown (Norfolk), J Salmon (Sussex), R Elny (Middlesex), S Gomer (Devon), S Reeves (Kent). Reserve: S Mair (East of Scotland). Non-playing captain: A Jones (Warwickshire). US team: P Fendick, L Gates, A Hulbert, C McGregor, M Nostrand.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Fourth division
Halifax v Southend (7.30).

CRICKET: Cross Arrows v Barclays Bank CC (at Lord's, 11.0).
SPEEDWAY: British League: Ipswich v Halifax (7.30).
BASKETBALL: British and Irish Championships (at Eastleigh): Warrington v Glasgow (4.30); Rhondda v Falkirk (6.0); Edinburgh v Cork (7.30); Solent Stars v Dublin (9.0).

OLYMPIC GAMES

IOC appeal for unity

Moscow, (AFP) – Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee president, appealed for unity within the Olympic movement as a meeting of Asian, African and Latin American national Olympic chiefs here. The conference was also attended by Marat Gramov, the sports minister and president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, who in May announced the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Games.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported: "the participants in the seminar plan to exchange opinions of questions which became most acute in the recent years in the Olympic movement. The very first speakers voiced concern over the future of the Olympic games. Their concern in the face of growing commercialization of the games, penetration of professionalism into amateur sport."

Mr Samaranch, who leaves Moscow on Saturday, declined to comment on speculation that he was here to seek some form of assurance that the Soviets would go to the 1988 games in Seoul.

Samaranch: mission

● A leading Chinese sports official will attend a gala opening next week of a new main stadium for the 1988 Olympics but it is not yet known whether a Soviet representative will attend, the Seoul Olympic Committee officials said yesterday.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any communist country and has been treating the 1988 Olympic question delicately to avoid a repetition of the Soviet-led boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Settlement in Murphy and Wigan dispute

By Keith Macklin

Alex Murphy, who was dismissed as the Wigan coach just before the season after a dispute with the vice-chairman, Maurice Lindsay, has decided against taking Wigan to court for alleged wrongful dismissal. It was announced yesterday that an "amicable settlement" had been reached and Murphy commented: "I am now available for a job."

The Fulham winger, Hussein M'Barki, from Morocco, has been the subject of an offer from Warrington. The Cheshire club are now coached by the former Craven Cottage player-coach, Reg Bowden.

He offered a Warrington forward, Toney Worrall, and a cash adjustment in exchange.

● Southend Invicta include three new signings in the team for Sunday's game against Wakefield Trinity at Roots Hall. They are the former amateur prop, Ivor Owen and two New Zealander players Ray Hanney (prop forward) and Alan Pike (wing).

SWIMMING

US company splash out

The Amateur Swimming Association yesterday received their biggest ever sponsorship boost. Hewlett-Packard, the American-owned business computer company, are to put more than £150,000 into the sport over the next three years with the promise of more to come.

The package includes sponsorship of the ASA's national long and short course championsips and club event, as well as the English Schools' Swimming Association's annual championships, from 1985 to 1987.

All three ASA events, beginning with next year's short course championships at Manchester from April 5-8 are to be covered by BBC television. Stella Margetts, president of the ASA, said: "We are delighted"

TABLE TENNIS

Douglas simplifies task

England, playing under a new captain, Donald Parker, himself a former international, started their campaign in the premier division of the European Table Tennis League on Wednesday night with a 5-2 victory over Poland, at Mansfield.

The Poles had run England to the last tie in the corresponding match a year ago, but this time England conceded only one tie before taking a winning lead.

Desmond Douglas, aged 29, was in irresistible form and won all the four matches in which he was involved. His first tie was the second men's singles against Leszek Kucharski. He had some difficulty with the Pole's service, but that did not stop the Jamaica-born Douglas from winning in only 17 minutes.

England were now on level terms, for earlier Carl Prean had gone down in three games to Europe's No 2, Andrzej Grubba.

England's task was simplified when Douglas and Prean surprisingly beat Grubba and Kucharski, a world-class pair, in the men's doubles. The issue was sealed by Douglas and Alison Gordon winning the mixed doubles.

RESULTS: (England names first): C Prean lost to A Grubba 21-17, 18-21, 21-15; D Douglas bt L Kucharski 21-18, 21-7; A Gordon bt J Szatko 21-23, 21-18, 21-17; Douglas and Prean bt Grubba and Kucharski 21-12, 21-15; Desmond and Miss Gordon bt Grubba and Miss Szatko 21-1, 20-22, 23-21; Prean lost to Kucharski 18-21, 17-21; Douglas bt Grubba 21-14, 18-21, 22-20.

● Ireland have withdrawn from the European Table Tennis League, both for financial reasons and because of poor performances in the second division last season.

FOOTBALL

England clubs facing second night nerves after fluffing their lines

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

A familiar theme ran through half of the performances of England's representatives on Europe's opening night. The stages at Southampton, Nottingham and Dublin were all enveloped in heavy silence for the casts appearing there failed to deliver a single line between them. Out of 55 ties on the Continent, only two others ended similarly in goalless draws.

In Everton's case, the lack of goals was embarrassing. In the first round of the Cup Winners' Cup, their opponents, University College, Dublin included five students and six part-time professionals, who are playing in only their second season in the League of Ireland. But Howard Kendall refused to criticize his side, which has a current value of £3m.

"Our final pass lacked quality and accuracy", he admitted, "but I haven't slaughtered the players. We missed chances, but at least we kept a clean sheet away from home". He would surely not be as generous if Everton are as ineffective in a fortnight, particularly as Gray is likely to be there at Goodison Park.

Southampton and Nottingham Forest can at least defend their disappointment in the UEFA Cup by pointing to the genuine quality of their opponnts, Hamburg and Bruges respectively. Yet Lawrie McMenemy's reaction after the match at the Dell echoed the words of Kendall. "We created clear-cut chances", he said, "but it was the same old story. We didn't take them".

McMenemy and his team were frustrated by the West German offside trap but that was only part of the detailed plan of Ernst Happel, Hamburg's meticulous manager. He revealed later that not only had they practised the system "a lot" in training but he also knew the Belgian referee "very well" and was sure that he could rely on his accuracy.

He was to make a crucial decision as well. After Hamburg had fired two early warning shots that bounced off Shilton's body and McGhee had headed against the bar, Southampton thought that they had gained an important advantage four minutes from the end. But Moran, their substitute and by far the most lively of their forwards, was ruled to be marginally offside.

Brian Clough claimed that Forest, the current League leaders, were "a little bit lucky" to hold the Belgians, and he too repeated Kendall's sentiments when he added that "the clean sheet means that we are still in the competition". The return of Hodge, who missed the first leg through suspension, should give more substance to his optimism.

Although Manchester United gave themselves a comfortable cushion on which to rest in Hungary, it was notable that their first two goals against Raba Vasas were again provided by midfield players, Robson and Muhren. They, too, were guilty of scorning opportuities before a Welshman, Hughes, gained some respect for English club forwards by scoring the third.

Even though Muhren's first appearance for over six months was clearly influential (he supplied the cross for Hughes), he does not expect to be selected against Liverpool tomorrow. "That is the risk you take when you play for a club of this size", he said. But Strachan, who injured an ankle initially while training with Scotland, is still considered doubtful.

Liverpool opened their fourth defence of the European Cup with a typically impressive display in Poland and Molby, who was ineligible, may also fail to regain his place. Lee took over his central role successfully and Nicol performed adequately on the right but they, too, owed their victory over Lech Poznan to another midfield player, Wark.

It was left to Tottenham Hotspur, the holders of the UEFA Cup, and Falco in particular to show that England's front line weapons are not so blunt. He claimed a brace of goals in their surprisingly easy 3-0 win over Sporting Braga in Portugal. Galvin their Republic of Ireland winger, scored the other.

The defensive strength of the domestic representatives was beyond dispute on Wednesday. None of the six goalkeepers were beaten and even Wrexham, of the fourth division, maintained the record by beating Porto, last season's Cup Winners' Cup finalists, 1-0. But the sum of England's contribution at the other end was eight goals, and only five of those were credited to forwards, in 10 and a half hours.

Compare that relatively wayward marksmanship with the firepower that was scattered across the rest of Europe. Juehn, of Lokomotiv Leipzig, scored three in the last dozen minutes and it took Kondratiev, of Dynamo Minsk, only four minutes longer to achieve the same personal total midway through the first half.

Janjanin waited until Red Star Belgrade were two goals down before spreading his three across the middle of the second half and Rossi started with one and ended with two more for Juventus. Micenic, of Bohemians Prague, was another to strike three times. Gothenburg scored eight and Barcelona, under the guidance of Terry Venables, four on foreign soil.

The guns of Oesters Vaxjo did not blaze loudly. Indeed, they lost at home to Lask Linz, of Austria, in the UEFA Cup. But even though the Swedes may soon slip off this season's map of Europe, they will leave behind a mark that is unlikely to be erased. Their crowd was a mere 518.

Sandu on mark

Mirceau Sandu scored from close range in the eighth minute to give Sportul Studentesc a 1-0 win over Internazionale of Milan in their first round first leg UEFA Cup in Bucharest, yesterday Widzew Lodz beat Aarhus G F, the Danish team, 2-0 with goals by Dziekanowski (penalty) and Swiatek in Lodz.

Buchan on the point of retiring

Martin Buchan, Oldham Athletic's former Scottish International defender, may be forced to retire through injury. (Peter Ball writes). Since joining Oldham from Manchester United 13 months ago, Buchan has been bedevilled by a series of nagging injuries, and the latest has prevented him appearing in the first team this season.

An operation to stretch his thigh muscle offers some hope that the decision will not be necessary, for it has permitted Buchan to play in the last two reserve games, but he says: "It would not be fair on Oldham to spend half the season on the treatment table like I did last year. I have given myself until the end of October to get fit, but if the injury has not cleared up by then I shall retire."

● John Burridge, who has been in dispute with Wolverhampton Wanderers since the summer, has agreed to join Derby on a month's loan.

He will make his first appearance against Reading tomorrow, taking over from Eric Steele, who broke his wrist in Wednesday's 1-0 win over Bristol City.

Wolves have had to continue paying Burridge his wages even though he has not played or trained with them for the last two months.

● Swansea City midfield player, Neil Robinson was yesterday having transfer talks with the Grimsby manager Dave Booth. The clubs have agreed a fee of about £20,000

Aberdeen need to improve shooting

By Hugh Taylor

Considering that their sides had hardly covered themselves in glory in the first legs of the European Cup ties on Wednesday, there was surprising confidence yesterday among the managers of at least three Scottish clubs that all would be well in the return matches in a fortnight.

Aberdeen have only a slender 2-1 lead over Berlin Dynamo in the European Cup, and will be on hihgly dangerous ground when they travel to East Germany. Yet their manager, Alex Ferguson, was in buoyant mood as he reflected on the game.

"It was disappointing to lose a late goal," he said. "But we are still in with a splendid chance of winning." To do so, however, Aberdeen will require to be more venomous in shooting in Berlin than they were at Pittodrie, for although Black scored two goals, they scorned many chances and achieved a disappointing result from a game which they had dominated almost from start to finish.

But Ferguson pointed out: "What gives me confidence is the fact that we have the right type of players to handle a one-goal lead and we won't have, we hope, the same injury problems to cope with in the next leg."

There was a warning as well as hope that Celtic would go through against Ghent in the Cup Winners' tie in the second leg at Parkhead, when their manager, David Hay, summed-up the prospects following a 1–0 defeat in Belgium.

Ferguson: bouyant mood

He said that last season Celtic had enjoyed an even better away result drawing with Nottingham Forest in the UEFA Cup. "But", he recalled, "we were beaten at Parkhead after drawing 0–0 in England. However, I am happy with the way we played in Ghent and there's no reson why we shoud not be confident of winning the second leg".

The Dunee United Manager, Jim McLean, admitted that his team were fortunate to lose by only 1–0 to AIK Stockholm in the UEFA Cup tie in Sweden. Only fine goalkeeping by Thomson prevented a humiliating defeat for United, who failed to show any style against powerful opponents on a badly cut-up pitch.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

EUROPEAN CUP: First round, first leg: Aberdeen 2 Dynamo Berlin 1; Lech Poznan 0 Liverpool 1; Linfield 0 Shamrock Rovers 0; Levski-Spartak Sofia 1 Stuttgart 1; Dynamo Bucharest 4 Omonia Nicosia 1; Ilves Tampere 0 Juventus 4; Feyenoord 0 Panathinaikos 0; Austria Vienna 4 Valletta 0; Red Star Belgrade 3 Benfica 2; Avenir Beggen 0 Gothenburg 8; Bordeaux 3 Athletic Bilbao 2; Grasshoppers Zurich 3 Honved Budapest 1; Vaalerengen 3 Sparta Prague 3; Trabzonspor 1 Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 0; Akranes 2 Beveren 2; Labinot Elbasan 0 Lyngby 3.

CUP WINNERS' CUP: First round, first leg: Ballymena 0 Hammarby 0; Spartans 1 Ghent 1 Celtic 0; University College Dublin 0 Everton 0; Wrexham 1 Porto 0; Bayern Munich 4 Moss 1; Metz 2 Barcelona 4; Dynamo Moscow 1 Hajduk Split 0; Roma 1 Steaua Bucharest 0; Copenhagen 0 Fortuna Sittard 0; Malmö 2 Dynamo Dresden 0; Wisla Cracow 4 Vestmannaeyjar 2; Trakia Plovdiv 4 US Luxembourg 0; Sefer Banyasz 1 Larissa 1; Inter Bratislava 2 Kuusysi Lahti 1; Apoel Nicosia 0 Servette Geneva 3.

UEFA CUP: First round, first leg: AIK Stockholm 1 Dundee United 0; Manchester United 3 Raba Vasas Gyoer 0; Nottingham Forest 0 Bruges 0; Paris Saint-Germain 4 Hearts 0; Southampton 0 Hamburg 0; Braga 0 Tottenham Hotspur 3; Sion 1 Atletico Madrid 0; Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2 PSV Eindhoven 0; Real Madrid 5 Innsbruck 0; Dukla Banska Bystrica 2 Borussia Monchengladbach 3; Real Valladolid 1 Rijecka 0; Anderlecht 1 Werder Bremen 0; Dynamo Minsk 4 HJK Helsinki 0; Cologne 2 Pogon Szczecin 1; Lokomotiv Leipzig 7 Lillestrom 0; Odense 1 Spartak Moscow 5; Oster Vaexjoe 0 Linz 1; Sliven 1 Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 0; Bohemians Prague 6 Linfield 1; Olympiakos 1 Neuchatel Xamax 0; Real Betis 1 Universitatea Craiova 0; Monaco 2 CSKA Sofia 2; Fenerbahce Istanbul 0 Fiorentina 1; Sporting Lisbon 2 Auxerre 0.

FIRST DIVISION: Norwich City 0, Stoke City 0
SECOND DIVISION: Oxford United 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1
THIRD DIVISION: Derby County 1, Bristol City 0.
FOURTH DIVISION: Hartlepool 1, Chesterfield 0, Hereford United 0, Chester 0; Mansfield Town 0, Colchester United 1

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham City 3 Fulham 1, Bristol Rovers 0 Millwall 1
GOLA LEAGUE: Boston United 2, Nuneaton Borough 3, Yeovil 0, Wealdstone 2.
FA CUP: First qualifying round replays: Oswestry 4 Chadderton 0 Sutton Coldfield 2, Hertford 1, VS Rugby 3, Berkhampton 1; Highgate United 1, Mangotsfield 3 Trowbridge 0 Tor Penne 3 Basingstoke 0, Bognor Regis 1, Chesham 1 Leyton Wingate 0
FA VASE: Extra preliminary round: Molesey 0, Havant 1
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Highgate 3 Brentwood 0 Presentation College 2 Langley GS 1

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton 2 Grantham 2
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Dover 1 Folkestone 4

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Barnsley 2, Notts County 0; Newcastle 1, Blackburn 2; West Bromwich 1 Manchester City 0 **Second division:** Doncaster 0, Preston 0; Hull 0, Leicester 2, Middlesbrough 2, Sunderland 1, Oldham 2, Bolton 0; Rotherham 2, Port Vale 1. Scunthorpe 1 Burnley 2, Wigan 2, York 1

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 19, Llanelli 9; Cardiff 54, Penarth 3, Cross Keys 8, Pontypridd 21, Newbridge 17 Gloucester 9; Swansea 27 Ebbw Vale 9, Tredegar 7 Abertillery 26
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Bedford 10, Bedfordshire 6
TOUR MATCH: Middlesex 6, Munster 13.
CORNWALL CUP: First round: Truro 9, Camborne 28
CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: Penryn 12, Hayle 13
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Beerwood 45, Bluecoat 0; Bloxham 12, Abingdon 11, Burford 10, Magdalen 24, Cheltenham GS 47, King's, Gloucester 6, Emanuel 8 Latymer Upper 3; Exeter 23, Kelly 18, King Edward VII, Lytham 32, Merchant Taylor's, Crosby 4; Loughborough 42, Abbot Beyne 0, Queen Elizabeth, Barnet 14, High Wycombe RGS 15, Queen's, Taunton 53 Richard Huish 0; St Albans 15, Bedford Modern 33, St Columbas 23, St Ignatius 18, St Mary's, Sidcup 16, Skinners 0, Seaford 16, Weald 3; Shebbear 34, Grenville 0, Truro 15, Penrith 16, Watford 38, Alleynians, Stevenage 0, Wallington HS 29, Gravesend GS 0

MODERN PENTATHLON

Unlucky 13: Graham Brookhouse, one of many competitors who came to grief in wet conditions, is halted at the thirteenth fence in the British open modern pentathlon championship at Metropolitan Police Sports Ground, Esher, yesterday. The British junior team took a first-day lead as Jason Lawrence occupied first position (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

YACHTING

Consistent Victory 83 in front

From a Special Correspondent
Porto Cervo

Despite a delayed start, slick management and short courses enabled Costa Smeralda Yacht Club to run two races of the 12-metre world championship off Sardinia yesterday. This brings the event back on schedule.

With three races sailed, a consistent performance by the former British Yacht, Victory 83, has given her an overall points lead. She is now owned by the Italiano Yacht Club in Genoa, and is being helmed in this series by Flavio Scala.

Yesterday's races were sailed in winds that rarely reached 10-knots, and each was only a windward, leeward, windward course, a total of 13 and a half nautical miles. In the first race the Canadian yacht, Canada I, helmed, as in Newport last year, by Terry McLaughlin, led all the way to win by just over one minute from Victory 83.

In the second, it was Azzura's turn to show the fleet of eight yachts the way around the buoys, with Victory 83 again the bridesmaid. Azzura is the yacht with which Costa Smeralda contested the America'a Cup last year.

Dennis Connor, who helmed Liberty against Australia III in the America's Cup last year, had a mixed day at the helm of Freedom. Having won the first race of the series on Tuesday, he finished third in yesterday morning's race, after a close battle with Challenge XII, and last in the afternoon.

Challenge XII, the Ben Lexcen-designed sparring partner to Australia II, is being sailed in this regatta by a joint Italian and Australian team, including five Australia II crewmen. She is having a poor series so far, finishing last in the first race, fourth in the second and sixth in the third.

Cup challenge for Pajot

Paris (AFP) – Marc Pajot, the 1972 Olympic Flying Dutchman class silver medal winner and world champion, will head the French challenge for the 1987 America's Cup in Australia.

Pajot, who has made a name for himself in long-distance single-handed races in the last few years, has been named coordinator by the French government-sponsored America's Cup committee, although he has no great experience in 12-metre racing. The government have offered to contribute an estimated 30m francs (£3m)

GOLF

King copes with tricky greens

From Mitchell Platts, Barcelona

Michael King was rewarded for his patience when pieced together a score of 67, five under par, for a share of the first round lead with Tony Charnley in the Barcelona Open, sponsored by Sanyo on the El Prat course here yesterday. David Frost and Wayne Westner, both of South Africa, are their closest rivals with rounds of 69.

An intricate programme devised to revitalise the greens, which 12 months ago were clearly in need of restoration, has proved unsuccessful. Indeed, by laying on the ground to follow the progress of even the shortest putt it was easy to detect that the ball spent almost the same time in the air as on the ground as it rumbled over the bumpy surfaces.

For most of the golfers it proved in intolerable experience, especially as the last full tour event was staged at Sunningdale where the greens were magnificent.

Gordon Brand junior, who won at Sunningdale, found the entire ordeal unbearable and he contrived to miss from inside of three feet at each of the opening holes.

Moreover, his frustrations were abundantly evident at his ninth hole where he took eight after a visit among the pine trees and eventually returned an 80.

Since Sam Torrance missed nine putts of eight feet or less, his round of 71 was a commendable effort and reflection of how well he played from tee to green.

By one of those strange coincidences King arrived here having missed the half-way cut at Sunningdale, a somewhat embarrassing experience as he is attached ther as tournament professional, but he went about his business in superb style. He, too, suffered on the greens, missing four times from four feet, but he calmly took those adversities in his stride.

His form during the past two months has been so indifferent that he resorted to having all his irons reshafted before leaving England. It proved a successful operation as he struck the ball with such accuracy that the longest putt he made for his five birdies was one of 10 feet.

Charnley has struggled among the supporting cast throughout his 10 years as a professional. He did finish runner-up in the German Open four years ago but fate has often been unkind to him to the extent that he was compelled to withdraw from this championship 12 months ago after twisting an ankle.

An early inspection of Howard Clark gave the suggestion that he might be inspired. After his eleventh hour invitation to the world match play championship, but in common with many of the afternoon starters he succumbed to a freshening breeze and the worsening condition of the green. A 78 surely leaves him with too much ground to make up.

Severiano Ballesteros, assisted by an eagle at the last where he nursed home a 30ft putt, is among the pack on 71 but Bernhard Langer, suffering fromn a neck injury, dropped two shots in his last three holes to take 74.

LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES (GB unless stated: 67: A Charnley M King; 69: W Westner (SA), D Frost (SA); 70: M Mannelli (It), I Mosey, J Anglada, P Way, A Oldcorn, R Rafferty; 71: A Garrido (Sp), N Mitchell, J C Piñero (Sp), S Torrance, S Ballesteros, M Ballesteros (Sp), J Jacobs (US), M Johnson, D Smyth; 72: P Barber, D Lozano (Sp), M Ramos (Sp), J Hawkes (SA), G Brand sen, J Hall, R Chapman, C O'Connor jun, E Darcy, J Rivero (Sp), R Foreman, P Carrigill, B Marchbank, B Gallacher, M Clayton (Aus), M James.

Hinkle has a record 62

Las Vegas (Reuter) – Lon Hinkle of the United States had an eagle at the 18th hole for a tournament record of 62, nine-under-par that gave him a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Las Vegas Invitation tournament yesterday. Hinkle, who last won at the 1979 World Series, has birdies at four holes in a row before sinking a 35 foot putt to break the course record at the Las Vegas Country Club.

Corey Pavin had eight birdies for a 63. Dan Pohl, also American, was alone in third place with a 64 on the par 70 course. The five-day tournament has each professional playing with four amateur partners over four different courses for the first four rounds. The final round on Sunday is for professionals only and the winner will collect 162,000 dollars, about £125,000.

The US Open champion Fuzzy Zoeller won here a year ago but withdrew before the start due to muscle spasms in his back, the same problem that forced him out of the PGA championship.

LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated): 62: L Hinkle, 63: C Pavin, 64, D Pohl, 65: S Hoch, W Wood, D Barr (Can), 69: D Watson (SA), 71: D Halldorson (Can), D Graham (Aus), G Levenson (SA), 72: P Oosterhuis (GB), 73: J Nelford (Can), 76, T C Chen (Tai).

IN BRIEF

Knowles's slice of luck

Tony Knowles (Bolton) reached the semi-final round of the Langs Supreme Scottish masters championship in Glasgow, beating Terry Griffiths 5-3.

Kowles required some good fortune in the eighth frame to beat the Welshman, who had looked like levelling the match at four frames all. Griffiths got an unkind "kick" on a simple blue near the end of the frame, and Knowles moved in and made sure of his semi-final place with a fluent 40 clearance.

After an untidy opening frame, which Griffiths won comfortably, Knowles compiled the best break of the match, 102, to level the scores and set himself up for the £500 prize for the highest break.

RUGBY UNION: A multiracial South African team arrived in Bonn for a tour of West Germany with matches at Bonn, Viedenbruck, Hannover, Heidelberg and either Heidelberg or Frankfurt.

BROADSAILING: Gale-force winds prevented racing in the world youth championship in the Solent. Weather permitting, the final two races of thw series will be held today.

LACROSSE: The American women's touring side were held 2-2 at half-time when they met Scotland at Alsager College but recovered to win 8-2 and went on to defeat Wales 13-1

TENNIS: Rain washed out play in women's tournament at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, delaying Martina Navratilova's attempt to beat Chris Lloyd's record of 55 consecutive wins.

SQUASH RACKETS: Jahangir Khan, Qamar Zaman, Susan Devoy and Lisa Opie, the winners and runners-up in the British open finals, are in the field for the world masters championships at Warrington from October 26 to 30. Every other player in the world's leading 13 will also appear.

Knowles: break of 102 to level the scores

ATHLETICS

One giant leap and Chinese can save face

From Pat Butcher
Shanghai

The Shanghai Acrobats Theatre is perhaps indicative of why the Chinese are drawn to the technical events in track and field athletics, a peculiarity that we noticed at the metting in Nanking, where the high and long jump received rapt attention and rapturous applause while the races provoked little more than mild curiosity.

We went to the principal of the two permanent acrobatic shows in Shanghai last night, and marvelled at the breadth of invention and technical expertise of the different acts that would have had London impresarios queieing to get this show on a fast boat to England, if they could only see it.

The show was basically a circus, performed in the round, featuring animals, contortionists, illusionists, clowns, even a bird imitator there is a market yet for Ronnie Ronalde but dominated by the acrobats.

As it happened, Zhu Jianhua, the world high jump record holder, comes from Shanghai, and the crowds that are drawn to acrobats doing progressively more difficult numbers, will appreciate Jianhua and his protagonists also attempting progressively more difficult numbers, in centimetres.

Lou Dapang, the organizer of the two meetings in Nanking and Shanghai, whom I mistakenly said yesterday was born in Britain – he, in fact spent six years as a youngster in London, ending up as captian of Mill Hill School under-15 rugby team – admits that there is still a hard task ahead educating the Chinese in the multiple niceties of track and field athletics.

Similar to the training school attached to the Acrobats Theatre are the special schools in which athletes are being nurtured. Schools athletics, as such, hardly exist in China, according to Dapeng. Neither does an athletics club system. Both lack the facilities. The Spare Time Schools, set up in the 1960s to give extra training, in scientific, artistic and recreational activities to those with aptitudes and motivation, form the base for training both athletes and coaches.

The more successful graduate to [illegible] China – Jianhua is a second year student in the Shanghai Sports Institute. The impact of the last few years has already been felt in Asia. China won 10 gold medals in the last Asian games in Delhi.

The "Open Door" policy adopted by the government during the last decade has meant that not only other national teams invited, like the ones here for tomorrow's meeting, but also Chinese athletes have benefited by travelling abroad more, limited only by their funding from central government through the Sports Commission.

Dapeng expects visits to at least the 20 countries that entertained Chinese athletes this year, including Britain, or rather the Isle of Man, where the Chinese will be defending their first notable athletics title – the individual and team world women's race-walking championships

There were only two items which jarred on the proceedings at the Acrobats Theatre. There are enough people in the People's Republic to spare the lions the indignity of being whipped around a cage. And the illusionist spoiled her last trick by not properly closing the fake door of the cabinet into which her assistant had just disappeared.

The last meeting of the long athletics season is being hald here tomorrow. Jianhua performs in the high jump before his home crowd against Gerd Wessig, the East German 1980 Olympic champion, who beat the Chinese in Nanking. If Jianhua loses again he might wish for a trap door, through which to escape. But he has had a magnificent season. And you cannot fake 2.39 metres.

RACING

Piggott faces stewards

Lester Piggott is being summoned to appear before the Yarmouth stewards at Newmarket on October 4 after failing to fulfil a riding engagement on Pretty Piture at Yarmouth yesterday

Piggott, who has been back only three weeks after injury, was declared for Pretty Picture and his name put in the number boards but it was subsequently changed to the trainer's daughter, Gay Kelleway, who explained: "Lester said he had a touch of pneumonia"

The stewards interviewed Paul Kelleway and were satisfied that Piggott had been booked

Lewes trainers in fine form

Roger Hood and Bobby Beasley, two former National Hunt jockeys who now train at Lewes, had their first Brighton winners yesterday. Hood, having his best Flat season, saddled his fifth winner from a team of eight when Lafrowda (12-1), a victim of cramp last year followed up her recent Windsor win in the Hailsham Handicap.

Beasley, who has ridden winners of the Gold Cup, Champion Hurdel and Grand National, had his fourth success of the year when Peanday got the better of Greed and Corn Street in the Friend-James Memorial Handicap.

BADMINTON

English survivors face in-form players

From a Special Correspondent, Jakarta

Nora Perry made certain of qualifying for two doubles semi-finals in the Alba Quartz World Cup here yesterday but, for a change, it was England's male singles players who caught the eye.

Steve Baddeley the England No 2, remains unbeaten after coming back from a game down for the second day in a row to beat Stefan Karlsson, of Sweden. Karlsson went 13-6 up in no time. Baddeley recovered all the way to 13-all and then curiously lost the game. Karlsson won only four points in the second and third and Baddeley left with a gleam in his eye

Nick Yates lost, but this was almost the better performance. He took the middle game off Hastomo Arbi, a finalist in both the last two World Cups, and to do that to an Indonesian in the heat, and with the knowledge that his bad knee has severely restricted his training in the last four months, was an outstanding effort.

Only Baddeley and Helen Troke can now qualify for the last four

Nora Perry won twice She and Thomas Kihlstrom, of Sweden, the world mixed doubles champions, won 15-5, 15-7 against the Indonesian Hadibowo and Rosiana Tendean whilst she and Gill Clark won 15-5, 15-1 against Troke and Dorte Kjaer, of Denmark.

Wednesday's results

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round. J P Nierhoff (Den) bt Razif Sidek (Mal) 15-4 15-9 S Baddeley (Eng) bt S Fladberg (Den), 10-15 15-5 15-6, Han Jian (China) bt S Karlsson (Swe), 15-2, 15-1, Liem Swie King (Indo) bt Tian Bingyi (China), 15-8, 15-4; Yang Yang (China) bt S Butler (Eng) 15-12, 15-10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: C Magnusson (Swe) bt D Kjaer (Den), 11-2, 11-6, Li Lingwei (China) bt E Label (Indo), 11-8, 11-8; Ivana Lie (Indo) bt Lin Hui Hsu (Taiwan), 11-7 11-3, K Larsen (Den) bt G Clark (Eng), 12-11, 11-4

MEN'S DOUBLES: Second round: Christian and Hadibowo (Indo) bt Nierhoff and M Kjeldsen (Den), 15-10, 15-6, Li Yong and Tian Bingyi (China) bt T Kihlstrom and Karlsson (Swe), 18-16, 15-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Second round: G Clark and N Perry (Eng) bt Marry Hrlim and Damayanti (Indo), 15-5, 15-10. Wu Jianqiu and Xu Rong (China) bt J Webster (Eng) and C Magnusson (Swe), 15-9,15-4.

MIXED DOUBLES: Second round: Kihlstrom and Perry bt Fladberg and Webster, 15-5, 13-15 15-12; Christian and Ivana Lie bt Hadibowo and Tendean (Indo), 18-13, 15-19; M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) bt Kartono and Imelda Kurniawan (Indo), 15-7, 15-2. **Third round.** Kartono and Imelda Kurniawan bt J Helledie and Kjaer, 15-13 15-11. Hadibowo and Tendean bt Fladberg and Webster 14-17 15-9 15-3.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Oakland 8, Texas 7; Detroit 4, Milwaukee 2, Boston 10, Toronto 4, New York 6 Baltimore 5; Chicago 7 Minnesota 3 California 4, Kansas City 3, Seattle 4, Cleveland 3.

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	98	54	645	-
Toronto Blue Jays	84	68	.553	14
New York Yankees	82	69	.543	15 5
Baltimore Orioles	80	70	.533	17
Boston Red Sox	80	71	.533	17.5
Cleveland Indians	69	84	.451	29.5
Milwaukee Brewers	62	89	.411	35.5

West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City Royals	78	73	.517	-
California Angels	78	74	.517	1.5
Minnesota Twins	76	74	507	2
Oakland Athletics	71	82	464	8
Chicago White Sox	70	81	464	8
Seattle Mariners	69	84	.451	10
Texas Rangers	65	86	430	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 6, Philadelphia 13, New York 5; Cincinnati 4, Atlanta 2; St Louis 1, Montreal 0; Los Angeles 3, Houston 1, San Diego 5, San Francisco 4

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago Cubs	90	61	596	-
New York Mets	83	70	.542	8
Philadelphia Phillies	81	72	.529	10
St Louis Cardinals	79	72	.523	11
Montreal Expos	74	78	.493	15.5
Pittsburgh Pirates	67	85	.441	22 5

West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego Padres	85	66	.563	-
Houston Astros	76	76	.500	9 5
Atlanta Braves	75	77	.493	10.5
L Angeles Dodgers	74	78	.487	11.5
Cincinnati Reds	64	88	.421	21.5
S Francisco Giants	62	89	.411	23

BASKETBALL

SAO PAULO: Men's club championship, first round: Sirio (Br) bt Marathon Oil (US) 114-90; Obras Sanitarias (Arg) bt Barcelona (Sp) 110-91

GOLF

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan: US Senior amateur championship, first round: W Hyndman bt J Kline 1 up. W Campbell bt J Brennan 4 and 3. E Updegraff bt J Wilson 1 up. A Duhor bt J Tingley 6 and 4. D Morley bt D Ishan 2 and 1. L Dehring bt K Williams 2 and 1. C Kappes bt J Owens at 20th.

LADYBANK: Aer Lingus foundation schools championship: Qualifying round: 1, St Andrews H S (G McCrossan, G Livingston, K Anderson) 234. 2, Glenrothes (J Anthony, N Urquhart, T Bissett) 237 Individual: G Livingston (St Andrews) 77

LAS VEGAS: Las Vegas Invitational; first round: (US unless stated). 62: l Hinkle. 63 C Pavin. 64 D Pohl 65. D Barr (Can); S Hoch; W Wood. 66. G Hallberg, J Cook, M Donald, J Blair 67 T Kite; C Stadler; K Fergus; J C Snead. 67 L Thompson. British scores: 68. K Brown 72: P Oosterhuis

SNOOKER

CORAL UK OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP: First qualifying round: Stockport: E Sinclair bt P Francisco 9-8. Sheffield: D Fowler bt E Davis 9-4; G Scott bt D O'Kane 9-7 Aston Hippodrome: L Dodd bt S Newbury 9-6. Fareham: M Gauvreau bt R Bales 9-8. Southampton: W King bt P Browne 9-5, I Chappel bt R Andrew Arthur 9-0. Leicester: J Rea bt R Edmonds 9-6. Loughborough: J Donnelly bt M Gibson 9-6

GLASGOW: Langs Scottish Masters, First Round: A Knowles bt T Griffiths 5-3. (Frame scores, Knowles first 34-95, 102-19, 52-72, 66-64, 107-0, 20-79, 71-67 58-42).

SQUASH

SINGAPORE: Open championships: MEN, quarter-finals: Qamar Zaman (Pak) bt G Brumby (Aus), 9-4, 9-7 2-9, 9-3; G Pollard (Aus) bt D Lloyd (GB), 9-1, 9-1, 9-3; Maqsood Ahmed (Pak) bt R George (Aus), 9-4, 9-5, 8-9, 9-0. WOMEN, quarter-finals: Lim Sook Hui (Sing) bt L Hodgins (Sing), 9-1, 9-2, 9-3; Chia Chew Lan (Sing) bt T Woon (Sing), 9-5, 9-0, 9-5; B Hartman (Switz) bt G Yeo (Sing), 10-8, 6-9, 9-3, 9-4, D Olsen (HK) bt N Rice (Sing), 9-4, 9-1 9-4.

MODERN PENTATHLON

SANDOWN PARK: British open championship: 1 J Lawrence, 1100 points; 2, C Tolliday, 1100; 3. T Bunyard, 1100.

LACROSSE

ALSAGER COLLEGE, Crewe: Scotland 2, US 8; Wales 1, US 13; Scotland A 18 (4 goals), Wales A 18 (3 goals).

FOOTBALL

BUCHAREST: UEFA Cup, first round, first leg: Sportul Studentesc 1 Inter Milan 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Aarhus 0.

TABLE TENNIS

EUROPEAN LEAGUE: Super division: Czechoslovakia 4, Yugoslavia 3, Sweden 4, Hungary 3

MANSFIELD: European League: Premier division: England 5, Poland 2 (England names first): C Prean lost to A Grubba 21-17, 18-21, 21-15, D Douglas bt L Kucharski 21-18, 21-7, A Gordon bt J Szatko 21-23, 21-16, 21-17; Douglas and Prean bt Grubba and Kucharski 21-12, 21-15, Desmond and Miss Gordon bt Grubba and Miss Szatko 21-1, 20-22, 23-21, Prean lost to Kucharski 18-21, 17-21 Douglas bt Grubba 21-14, 18-21 22-20

HEERLEN: European league, super division: Netherlands 1, West Germany 6 (West German names first): G Bohm bt H van Spange 21-14, 21-15; E Huging bt B Potton 21-11, 21-17 S Wenzel lost to B Vrieeskoop 12-21, 13-21 Bohm and W Lieck bt Henk and R van Spange 18-21 21 18, 21-19; Wenzel and Lieck bt Vrieskoop and Potton 21-18, 21-13, Huging bt H van Spange 21 11 20-22, 21-10; Bohm bt Potton 21-9, 21 12

TENNIS

SAN FRANCISCO: Transamerica Open Championships, singles, first round: J McEnroe, (US) bt T Wilkinson (US) 6-3, 6-4; P Fleming (US) bt G Mayer (US) 4-6, 6-3, 6-0. **SECOND ROUND:** K Curren (SA) bt Tom Gullikson (US) 3-6, 7-6, 7-6; T Hogstedt (Swe) bt M Doyle (US), 7-6, 4-6, 7-6; T Moor (US), bt M Bauer (US), 6-4, 6-3.

GENEVA: Grand Prix, second round: J Aguilera (Sp) bt C Meyer (Switz) 6-2, 6-2; A Ganzabal (Arg) bt S Colombo (It) 6-7 6-1 7-5; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt A Tous (Sp) 6-3, 6-3; M Wilander (Swe) bt M Jaite (Arg) 5-7 6-4, 6-2; D Keretic (WG) bt G Urpi (Sp) 6-3, 6-4; L Pimek (Czech) bt J Cihak (Czech) 6-0, 6-4; T Smid (Czech) bt P Elter (WG) 6-3, 6-3.

BORDEAUX: Grand Prix tournament: First round: C Miniussi (Arg) bt V Gerulaitis (US) 6-2, 6-4. Second round: J Nystrom (Swe) bt C Castellan (Arg) 3-6, 7-5, 6-2; F Cancellotti (It) bt T Tulasne (Fr) 6-4, 6-1; G Forget (Fr) bt C Mezzadri (It) 6-2, 6-1, V Pecci (Paraguay) bt A Yunis (Arg) 6-2, 6-7, 9-7

Mecir (Czech) bt C Miniussi, (Arg) 6-4, 6-1, J Brown (US) bt D Perez (Uru) 3-6, 6-1, 6-1; J Higueras (Sp) bt T Allen (Aus) 6-4, 6-3, P Slozil (Czech) bt P Arraya (Peru) 6-1 6-0.

YACHTING

LARGS: Women's world championships: Final results: Sailboards: Mistral: 1, L Neubaurger, (US); 2, S Istal (NZ); 3, L Kort (Neth); 4, Mascia (It) GB results: 13, J Martin, 15, M Abraham. Single-handed class: Lasers: 1, L Jewell (US); 2, K Shaw (Can), 3, S Madsen (Den); 4, S Conroy (NZ); 5, A Fryer (GB) Other GB results: 11 B Hall; 15, K Littlejohn. Doublehanded class: 470's: A Bacchiago and M Nives (It); 2, T Van De Voorde and H Stavenuiter (Neth); 3, K and C Johnson (Can); 4, C Briand and C Fountaine. GB results: 12, K Hedgecock and A Springett; 15, C Hames and A Ingram, 17 L and P Marks.

BROUWERSHAVEN: European Tornado Class championships: Seventh and final race placings: 1, R White and H Lambriex (GB) 0 points; 2, W and C van Bladel (Neth) 3, 3, C Claus and H Bruner (Austria) 5.7, 8, P and T Elvstrom (Den) 15. Final leading overall standings: 1, P and T Elvstrom 18 points; 2, W and C van Bladel 27 7; 3, N Patschel and Walter Schlagbauer (Austria) 57.4, 4, S Prijmak and Tereknin (USSR) 60; 5, C Claus and H Bruner (Austria) 71.4; 6, G Marstrom and K Soderquist (Swe) 76.7

PARKSTONE: J24 National Championships: Race 5: 1, Luder, E Owen; 2, Just Enuff, E Baird, (US); 3, Jacko, K Slater

ICE HOCKEY

EDMONTON (Alberta): Canada Cup: Canada 6, Sweden 5 (Canada lead best-of-three series 2-0).

SPEEDWAY

MIDLAND CUP: Semi-final replay first leg: Coventry 46, Swindon 32.

POOLE: Neil Middleditch Testimonial: Snyffac 31, Mike Stokes Tyres 25; Square Deal Caravans 22; Colthouse Repro 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Long Eaton 58, Scunthorpe 20 (Long Eaton are champions).

CYCLING

BRUSSELS: Paris-Brussels race: 1, E Vanderaerden (Bel) 7hr 10min 00sec, 2, C Mottet (Fr) 7-10-00, 3, S Kelly (Ire) 7 10-00; 4, E van Lancker (Bel) 7:10-00; 5, P Gavazzi (It) at 30sec, 6, A van der Poel (Neth), same time.

RUGBY UNION

S Africans again pose threat to England

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

England will face a team possessing an aggregate of 282 caps when they play a World XV at Twickenham on September 29. The strength of the side invited by Alber Agar, president of the Rugby Football Union, prompted one England selector to query yesterday whether England did not deserve something of a start. His tongue was only half in his cheek.

There have been three amendments to the original party of 22. Injury prevents Rutherford, the Scotland stand-off half, from playing and neither Campbell nor O'Driscoll, Ireland's stand-off and flanker respectively, have begum the season yet. Campbell is still not entirely free of the virus which afflicted him for much of the last season. Finn, the Irish utility back, and Dacey, the Welsh stand-off, have been added to the party, though both are named as replacements.

As anticipated, all five invited South Africans are in the side, with the sixth visitor from the republic, Robbie, the former Irish scrum half, among the replacements. England must therefore deal yet again with the immense problems presented in midfld by Tobias and Gerber, with which they were unable to get to grips during the summer; and htis time Tobias will have Holmes, of Wales, serving him from scrum half.

The president's front row of Stephens, Deans and Milne is one that would have done well for the 1983 Lions in internationals but which, for a variety of reasons, did not come together. The back row provides a powerful ball-winning combination, and while the second row is theoretically the least experienced area of the team – Visagie won his two caps against England in the summer and Robinson, the New Zealander, has yet to be capped – few can doubt their athleticism about the field.

England's team will be chosen tomorrow evening, when doubtless there will be some comments about Yorkshire's performance against Lancashire in a pre-county championship game at Headingley on Wednesday evening, when Yorkshire won 39-10. Andrew, the Cambridge University stand-off, kicked five penalty goals and four conversions in a 100 per cent goal-kicking record, though that formed only part of a fine all-round display in his first county game.

Yorkshire recorded tries through Underwood (2), Huntsman and Buckton, the Hull and East Riding centre, and that performance will have made Lancashire think furiously about their promotion chances from the second division of the championship this season.

RFU PRESIDENT'S XV: A R Irvine (Heriot's FP and Scotland); A Williams (Western Province and South Africa), D M Gerber (Eastern Province and South Africa); R A Ackerman (London Welsh and Wales), M J Kiernon (Lansdowne and Ireland); E Tobias (Boland and South Africa), T D Holmes (Cardiff and Wales); I Stephens (Bridgend and Wales), C T Deans (Hawick and Scotland), I G Milne (Harlequins and Scotland), J-P Rives (Racing Club and France, captain), R G Visagie (Orange Free State and South Africa), A Robinson (North Auckland), D G Leslie (Gala and Scotland), R J Louw (Western Province and South Africa). Replacements: M C Finn (Cork Constitution and Ireland), M Dacey (Swansea and Wales), J Robbie (Transvaal and Ireland), S J Perkins (Pontypool and Wales), R Paparemborde (Pau and France), M J Watkins (Newport and Wales).
Referee: D I Burnett (Ireland).

Davies still out in the cold

By Gerald Davies

John Thomas of Swansea and Mike Crowley of Pontypool are the only two mew members in the Welsh National squad announced yesterday. They will meet for the first time on Monday, October 1 in preparation for the match against Australia on November 24.

John Bevan, the national coach, pointed out that further changes could be considered and other players have time to show their mettle. The selectors will want to see the Wales B team perform against France on November 10. There will be two sessions after that date.

Gareth Davies's claim has been ignored, like last year, which makes it look as though he can consider his international career over during the reign of the present selection panel. Geraint John, voted the most promising player last year, will be second choice to Malcolm Dacey. John made his mark when he was included as a late replacement for the World XV which played against the Crawshay's XV at the end of last season. In that hallowed company he played with poise and assurance and collected 24 points, including two tries.

The selectors have also developed a blind spot towards the talented Glen Webbe, the Bridgend wing. He scored 34 tries last year and can lay claim to inclusion.

If this is last year's squad, it has last year's brittleness too. With some positions crucially undermanned, it can only give a veneer of confidence. There is no adequate cover for Noster in the middle of the line-out, a weakness cruelly exposed against Romaina.

One possibility not yet included for this position is Booker, of Cross Keys. He was in the squad last year but is not on the list announced yesterday. He has been in New Zealand during the summer and is about ot take a three week holiday. One assumes he will be considered after he has had a few games under his belt.

At tighthead prop there is also a shortage of specialists. The selectors have opted for Crowley, whose credentials are confidently stamped with the Pontypool tradmark.

There is no shortage of flankers, but the difficulty is in determining the right combination. They did not get it right last year and were lucky to get away with a combination which, the Twickenham match apart, played with litle confidence.

SQUAD: full backs: H Davies (Bridgend), G Evans (Maesteg), M Wyatt (Swansea); right wings: E Rees (Neath), M Titley (Bridgend); centres: R Ackerman (London Welsh), B Bowen (S. Wales Police), R Donovan (S. Wales Police), K Hopkins, M Ring (Cardiff); left wings: A Hadley (Cardiff), P Lewis (Llanelli); stand offs: M Dacey (Swansea), G John (S. Glamorgan Institute); scrum halves: D Bishop (Pontypool), M Douglas (London Welsh), R Giles (Aberavon), T Holmes (Cardiff); props: M Crowley (Pontypool), I Eidman (Cardiff), I Stephens (Bridgend), J Whitefoot (Cardiff); hookers: B James (Aberavon), M Watkins (Newport); locks: R Norster (Cardiff), J Perkins (Pontypool), D Waters (Newport), J Williams (Swansea); flankers: M Brown (Pontypool), M Davies (Swansea), R Moriarty (Swansea), D Pickering (Llanelli); no. 8: E Butler (Pontypool), J Thomas (Swansea).

Schools rugby, page 24

RACING

Ground perfect for Polly's Brother to give cup encore

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Looking for the likely winner of today's Ayr Gold Cup is not unlike searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack as there will be 29 runners, the maximum the course can accommodate.

I am hopeful, though, that I have found the needle in the shape of Polly's Brother, whose fine record on the course includes a victory in the corresponding race 12 months ago.

Going for the horse who is the favourite in all betting lists may seem rather unoriginal but in this instance I believe that it is justified. That good run at York earlier this month pointed to Polly's Brother being at his best this afternoon.

The other major consideration is the ground. My selection has always revelled in soft going, so the rain has arrived in the nick of time. Polly's Brother is trained by Peter Easterby, who will also be represented by Able Albert and Ideal Home.

Able Albert is arguably the best handicapped horse in the field, on his best form, but Polly's Brother makes the greater appeal in the prevailing conditions. Vorvados and Ferryman are others who will relish the softer going but I am not sure that the same can be said of Nephrite who would have been my selection had it been firm underfoot.

After winning by four lenghts at Windsor in July, Nephrite excelled in Germany when she finished third to Celestial Dancer and Gabitat in the Golden Peitsche at Baden Baden. On that form she looks leniently treated with only 8st 5lb.

If Polly's Brother does succeed in winning for a second year, Peckitts Well can help make this a once-in-a-lifetime day for their owner, Mrs Christina Geraghty, by winning the Ladbrokes Hotels Nursery.

The softer ground, coupled with a turn-round in the weights, may easily enable Ziggurat to beat Tapping Wood in the Weir Memorial Trophy. At Doncaster in May they finished first and second in a similar race with victory going to Tapping Wood by three lengths.

Now, on 16lb better terms, Ziggurat can take his revenge in the capable hands of Brent Thomson, who is returning to Australia Sunday but will be back among us next summer when he will be riding the horses that Robert Sangster has in Training with Barry Hills.

Newbury's meeting features a couple of sponsored races for two-year-olds which have already begun to make their mark. Last year they were won by Rainbow Quest and Mahogany.

Heny The Lion and Sabona, both impressive winners on their debuts, head the field for the Haynes, Hanson and Clark Stakes but it is anyone's guess how they will handle rain-softened ground.

The same comment applies to the Stable Stud and Farm Stakes because, after such a dry summer, none of the runners has ecperienced soft ground on a racecourse. One horse who definitely will relish the testing conditions, though, is Hello Sunshine, who is napped to give the promising apprentice, Nick Adams, another winning ride in the Whatcombe Handicap.

Hello Sunshine was far from disgraced at Doncaster last Saturday when he finished fourth to Swinging Rebel. He is clearly in good heart and looks poised to strike now that conditions underfoot are in his favour at long last.

Adams also has a good chance of winning the Fairhurst Nursery on Stock Hill Lass, who ran away with a similar race at Salisbury last week. Young Nicholas is another who has been crying out for softer ground and for that reason he is preferred to Plebiscite in the Falklands Handicap.



Finest hour: Silver Buck jumps the last fence clear of his stable companion, Bregawn, on his way to victory in the 1982 Cheltenham Gold Cup

Death of two great champions

By Michael Seely

Following the tragic death of Silver Buck at Harewood on Wednesday, news of another fatality in the equine world broke yesterday. Moorestyle, racehorse of the year in 1980 and one of the most promising young stallions in the country, died at the National Stud at Newmarket at 11.45am.

Miles Littlewort, assistant director of the National Stud, said: "What started as a mild impaction of the intestine two day ago resulted in a rapture. A post mortem is being carried out and an announcement will be made later."

Moorestyle was retired to stud at the end of 1981 and will therefore be represented by three crops. His first yearling will come up for auction this autumn, seven of which will be offered at Tattersall's Highflyer sales which starts at Newmarket on October 2.

After Moorestyle's victory in the Prix de la Forêt at Longchamp in 1981, Lester Piggott was moved to comment: "This is the best sprinter-miler I have ever ridden." Throughout his racing career Moorestyle was trained with considerable skill by Robert Armstrong. His 13 victories from 21 starts included the William Hill Cup, the Vernons Sprint Cup, the Prix de l'Abbaye and the Prix de la Forêt (twice).

Silver Buck, the winner of the 1982 Cheltenham Gold Cup, has a haemmorhage while at exercise and crashed into a wall. "He must have died instantly," Mrs Christine Feather, the 12-year-old's owner, said.

Silver Buck was voted National Hunt horse of the year at the end of the 1981-82 season. He won 34 of his 48 races over jumps, 30 over fences and four over hurdles. He won the King George VI Chase at Kempton Park in 1979 and 1980 and his win prize-money earnings of £177,183 made him the top money-spinner in the history of jumping. His victory over Bregawn in the Gold Cup stamped the dark brown gelding as an outstanding winner of the blue ribband of steeplechasing.

Silver Buck will also be remembered as the horse who put the Dickinson family on the map. He was trained by Tony Dickinson for his first three seasons from 1977 to 1980 and by Michael Dickinson for the remainder of his career from 1980 to 1984.

He finished fourth behind Bregawn in the Gold Cup of 1983, the year the three-times champion trainer accomplished his remarkable feat of saddling the first five horses home. Robert Earnshaw, Silver Buck's regular jockey, said yesterday: "Wayward Lad is a great horse, but "Buckie" was No 1. He will never be replaced."

Reverting to the flat racing scene, it was announced yesterday that Teenoso will stand privately at Lord Porchester's Highclere stud in Berkshire in 1985. The terms will be £25,000 no foal no fee or £40,000 with the proviso of a live foal.

Eric Moller's winner of the 1983 Derby and 1984 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes has been heavily backed for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in the past fortnight and is now top-priced at 11-4 for France's most important all-aged race.

Geoffrey Wragg, the four-year-old's trainer, said yesterday: "The horse continues to work tremendously well and if he carries on like this Teenoso will miss the Cumberland Lodge Stakes at Ascot and go to Paris withoug another race.

"We want to be drawn from the inside to the middle, particularly as he likes to be ridden up with the pace. I've got to be very frightened of Northern Trick, as she's obviously got a formidable burst of finishing speed. Rainbow Quest is obviously coming to his peak at the right time as well." Lester Piggott, who rides Teenoso, will be trying for his fourth Arc victory.

● Hugo Bevan has been appointed cleark of the course at Windsor, succeeding David Heyman who left earlier this month to join the Kenya Jockey Club. Mr Bevan holds similar appoinments at Huntingdon, Worcester and Towcester.

Melody Park excels over minimum trip

The decision to switch Melody Park back to the minimum distance paid off in the Harry Roseberry Challenge Trophy at Ayr yesterday when Mick Ryan's flying filly outpaced her rivals for a three-length victory.

Philip Robinson, who gets on so well with Melody Park, had the filly out of the stalls smartly and the combination scored impressively. Melody Park now reverts to six furlongs for the Tattersalls Cheveley Park Stakes at Newmarket.

George Mills, a Wellingborough farmer, who bred the winner, made the 360-mile round trip to the track to see the success. His son, John, said: "Melody Park is really fast over the first three furlongs so we decided to try her back at five."

Manor Farm Toots, a Cesarewitch hope, advertised her chance in the second leg of the autumn double with a victory over Keelby Kavalier in the Bogside Cup. Mark Tomkins, the five-year-old's trainer, was completing a double following Blakesware Gift's Brighton win half an hour earlier. Manor Farm Toots is likely to run again at Hamilton on Monday. Keelby Kavalier, who put up a brave display under 9st 10lb, will be aimed at the November Handicap.

The highlight of Yarmouth's final meeting of 1984 was the 2-length success of Lallax, a 16-1 chance, in the BBA Norfolk Fillies' Stakes.

Katies for sale

Katies, winner of the Irish 1,000 Guineas and Coronation Stakes, will come up for sale at the Goffs Select Breeding Stock Sale at Kill on Sunday, November 25.

Joining Katies will be Mrs McArdy, winner of the 1977 1,000 Guineas when trained by Mick Easterby. Mrs McArdy, is in foal to the Gilltown Stud stallion, Cure The Blues.

● Walter Swinburn will partner All Along when she makes her seasonal reappearance in the Belmont Turf Classic on Saturday.

● Phardant was quoted by Ladbrokes at 33-1 for the 1985 Derby following his victory at Lingfield [illegible]

AYR (Ch4)

[Televised: 3.0, (recording) 3.40, 4.10, 4.40]
GOING: good to soft.
Draw: 7f over, low numbers best.

2.30 KINTYRE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,605: 7f) (8 runners)

2	0-03341	DUBAI SPRING (B) (M Abdullah) H Thomson Jones 9-2	A Murray	6
3	0-00	ALL SAINTS DAY (P McCalmont) P Walwyn 8-10	N Howe	7
4	00-0000	CA SERO (H Semple) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-10	M Birch	2
10	33	NIJINSKY SENTIMENT (BF) (Yazid and Ahmed) S Norton 8-10	J Lowe	1
12	0400-00	RECORD RED (Mrs J Pike) Denys Smith 8-10	M Fry	8
17	00	TATIANA (Ld Ronaldshay) P Calver 8-10	T Ives	4
19	040040	THATCHOVA (T Hazell) T Barron 8-10	T Quinn	5
20	02-3200	ZAIDE (B) (Mrs M Clark) Mrs L Peacock 8-10	Pat Eddery	3

1983: River Maiden 8-10 T Ives (4-6 fav) J Dunlop 9 ran.

11-8 Dubai Spring, 5-2 Nijinsky Sentiment, 6 All Saints Day, 8 Zaide, 10 Ca Sero, 12 others.

3.0 WEIR MEMORIAL TROPHY HANDICAP (£5,056: 1m 2f) (11)

3	001000	HIT THE HEIGHTS (Essl Commodities) G Lewis 9-7	S Whitworth 5	8
4	421433	TAPPING WOOD (D)(BF) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) M Stoute 9-5	W R Swinburn	11
7	0-4123	BURAAG (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 9-2	N Howe	9
8	100100	HOMETOWN (M Shine) S Norton 9-0	J Lowe	6
11	020044	ZIGGURAT (R Tikkoo) F Durr 8-12	B Thomson	7
15	001020	QUICKSTEP (B) (M Simmonds) C Brittain 8-5	R Fox	5
16	0-41333	TOCKALA (C)(BF) (Mrs N Napier) E Weymes 8-3	K Hodgson	2
17	103041	RECORD HARVEST (Sheikh Mohammed) M H Easterby 8-3	M Birch	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

3.40 LADBROKES AYR GOLD CUP HANDICAP (£19,878: 6f) (29)

[illegible]

AMEGHINO (8-0) another 1½l back in 5th, POLLYS BROTHER (8-11) 7th, VORVADOS (10-0) 8th and ABLE ALBERT (9-2) 9th of 12 to Lucky Dutch (8-0) at Ripon (6f, £8,683, good to firm, Aug 18, 12 ran). MANCHESTERSKYTRAIN (7-7) ran on strongly to beat FERRYMAN (8-12) 2l at Goodwood (6f, £7,887, good to firm, Aug 25, 8 ran). NUMISMATIST was beaten another 2½l in 5th, in the Stewards Cup at Goodwood. NUMISMATIST (7-10) had been 1l 3rd, [illegible]

4.10 SCOTTISH BREWERS STAKES (2-y-o: £3,788: 5f) (11)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	00	GENERAL REFRIDGE (Hubbard Reader) R Woodhouse 8-11	M Hindley	8
16		MINDER'S MAN (D Russell) W Pearce 8-11	J Bleasdale	4
17		NORTHERN TRUST (P Brookshaw) P Brookshaw 8-11	S Parks	1
18	000000	OWEN'S PRIDE (M Britain) D Plant 8-11	B Coogan	9
20		RUN IN HAND (Mrs M Haggas) J Hindley 8-11	M Hills	6
21	0440	STRICTLY BUSINESS (Clanlime Ltd) J Berry 8-11	P Cook	11
22	00	VENTURE TO REFORM (Mrs A Edelson) J Spearing 8-11	R Fox	5

1983: Lovers Bid 8-5 M Hills (10-11 fav) J Hindley 10 ran.

2 Chance Ina Million, 100-30 Classic Capistrano, 9-2 Bollin Knight, 13-2 Run In Hand, 8 Constantine Bay, 12 Northern Trust, Strictly Business, 16 others.

FROM: CLASSIC CAPISTRANO: (9-0) ½L Nottingham winner from No Credibility (9-0) (6F, £1,339, firm, Sept 10, 21 ran). BOLLIN KNIGHT (8-11) 3¼L 3rd of 7 to Star Video (9-6) at Pontefract (6F, £2,535, firm, Sept 11). CHANCE IN A MILLION (9-0) 2¼L 3rd of 14 to subsequent Goodwood group race winner Bella Colora (8-11) at Newmarket (6F, £3,106, good Aug 4). NORTHERN TREAT, 8L last of 6 (9-0) to Prince Sabo (9-0) last time, had been under 5L 4th of 5 to VAIGLY OH (8-11) at York (5F, £7,076, good, Aug 23).
Selection: CHANCE IN A MILLION

Ayr selections

By Mandarin
2.30 All Saints Day. 3.0 Ziggurat. 3.40 Polly's Brother. 4.10 Bollin Knight. 4.40 Peckitts Well. 5.10 Al Mundhir.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Dubai Spring. 3.0 Tapping Wood. 3.40 Scintillo. 4.10 Classic Capistrano. 4.40 Sorayah. 5.10 Al Mundhir.

By Michael Seely
3.40 POLLY'S BROTHER (nap). 4.40 Peckitts Well.

4.40 LADBROKE HOTEL NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £4,383: 6f) (14)

1	11003	SORAYAH (N Wachman) H Thomson Jones 9-7	A Murray	10
3	221333	BRIGHT DOMINO (B) (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 9-3	K Darley	12
5	3230	HENRY'S VENTURE (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 8-12	B Thomson	5
7	00312	HOBOURNES ROSE (G A Farndon) R Hollinshead 8-10	W Ryan 3	8
9	3210	CLOTILDA (CD) (Mrs P Boswell) P Calver 8-9	T Ives	4
10	042	FRISCO (P Kilner) C Thornton 8-8	J Bleasdale	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

5.10 KEITH ASPLAND MEMORIAL STAKES (£3,142: 1m 5f) (2)

[illegible]

Ayr results

[illegible]

Brighton

[illegible]

Yarmouth

[illegible]

Blinkered first time

[illegible]

NEWBURY (BBC)

(Televised (BBC2): 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45)
GOING: good to soft
DRAW: no advantage
Tote: Double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 MARLBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o: £3,132: 5f) (8 runners)

101	120-240	DEFECTING DANCER (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-2	L Piggott	1
103	21103-0	GODSTONE (Essl Commodities Ltd) P Haslam 9-2	G Sexton	6
105	000103	HOLT ROW (D) (G Cooke) M McCormack 8-9	R Cochrane	4
107	1-02201	SATURNIAN (Exors of late Lady Chelsea) W Hern 8-9	W Carson	3
109	010100	SUSA STEEL (B) (D) (R Tikkoo) J Hindley 8-9	B Raymond	5
112	0-40241	CUTLERS CORNER (Mrs R Kennard) W Wightman 8-6	S Cauthen	2
113	001101	MY LOUIE (D) (T Mills) A Ingram 8-11	G Starkey	8
114	3111-00	PREOBRAJENSKA (D) (W Gredley) R Armstrong 8-6	P Robinson	7

1983: Fine Edge 8-9 Pat Eddery (1-3 fav) J Tree 5 ran.

9-4 Defecting Dancer, 3 Cutler's Corner, 4 Godstone, 11-2 Saturnian, 6 Susa Steel, 12 My Louie, 16 others.

2.45 FALKLAND HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,563: 1m 2f) (12)

201	401-0	CRAMPON (Lord Derby) W Hern 9-7	W Carson	7
204	1303	PLEBISCITE (D) (BF) (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 8-10	S Cauthen	11
205	221130	YOUNG NICHOLAS (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 8-10	J Mercer	8
206	010120	ROYAL LORNA (CD) (Sheikh Mohammed) L Cumani 8-10	D McHargue	10
209	20-3011	SPEEDWELL (Lord Porchester) W Hern 8-4	B Raymond	2
213	040-000	DANCING BARRON (E Brown) J Dunlop 8-1	P Waldron	5
215	000031	MAFOO'S IMAGE (B) (D) (Mafoo Racing Ltd) D Laing 7-13	A McGlone	3
216	021120	CASTELLITA (D) (T Holland-Martin) R Houghton 7-13	R Hills	4
218	0-210	TROIS VALLEES (D) (BF) (R McCreery) M Stoute 7-10	Paul Eddery	12
220	002412	ALCMENE (D) (BF) (Capt M Lemos) C Britain 7-8	P Robinson	9
222	0-031	FLYHOME (C Southgate) P Cundell 7-7	N Adams 5	6
226	004000	ACCLAMATION (N Rowley) C Williams 7-7	A Mackay	1

1983: Dodgy Future 8-6 M Wigham (7-2 fav) S Mellor 16 ran.

7-2 Flyhome, 9-2 Royal Lorna, 5 Plebiscite, 7 Mafoo's Image, 8 Speedwell, Young Nicholas, 10 Crampon, Trois Vallees, 12 others.

Newbury selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Cutlers Corner. 2.45 Young Nicholas. 3.15 Sabona. 3.45 Gay Hellene. 4.15 HELLO SUNSHINE (nap). 4.45 Stock Hill Lass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Defecting Dancer. 2.45 Plebiscite. 3.15 Henry The Lion. 3.45 Bird Point. 4.15 Thespain. 4.45 Daniyar.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.15 Hello Sunshine.

3.15 HAYNES, HANSON & CLARK STAKES (2-y-o: £4,062: 1m) (14)

[illegible]

3.45 STABLE STUD & FARM STAKES (2-y-o: £4,494: 7f) (24)

[illegible]

4.15 WHATCOMBE HANDICAP (£4,402: 7f 60yd) (17)

[illegible]

4.45 FAIRHURST NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,584: 7f 60yd) (13)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
609	1130	RARE STAMP (T Waterman) D Sasse 9-4	L Piggott	8
611	222	DANIYAR (BF) (H.H. Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-13	Paul Eddery	2
612	02243	NO REBATE (Mrs J Fisher) M Ryan 8-12	P Robinson	13
615	003011	DANCE BY NIGHT (A Perry) G Lewis 8-8	P Waldron	13
617	23140	WESTERHAM (Ardus Restaurants Ltd) A Akehurst 8-7	J Reid	7
618	010	MAIYON (H.H. Aga Khan) R Houghton 8-6	W Carson	9
619	3331	STOCK HILL LASS (Mrs M Fairbairn) M Blanchard 8-8 (6ex)	N Adams 5	10
621	04010	BROCHURE HOTPOT (Brochure Business) R Hannon 8-3	A McGlone	1
622	0403	GRUMBLE (N Creffield) R Hannon 8-3	R Cochrane	11
624	22003	ASCENSION ISLAND (P Fatherston-Godley) G Hunter 7-13	R Hills	5
627	00003	FLYING SCARLET (D Hodges) P Makin 7-7	A Mackay	6

1983: Owing Steven 7-9 L Jones (20-1) R Hannon 10 ran.

7-2 Daniyar, 9-2 Dance By Night, 11-2 Swift And Sure, 13-2 Double Sandbags, 7 Maiyoun, 8 Stock Hill Lass, 10 Grumble, Westerham, 12 others.

FORM: SWIFT AND SURE (9-7) 2l 5th of 11 to Indult (8-11) at Goodwood (6f, £4,182, good to firm, Aug 2). DOUBLE SANDBAGS (9-7) over 16l 7th of 8 to Double Limit (7-7) at Yarmouth (7f, £2,431, good to firm, Aug 23). RARE STAMP (8-11) 5½l last of six to Khozaam (9-3) over today's course and distance (£6,399, good, Aug 17). DANIYAR (9-0) 1½l 2nd of 12 to Middlesex (9-0) at Chester (7f, £1,734, good to firm, Aug 31) with ASCENSION ISLAND (9-0) over 8l away 7th. STAR FORMATION (9-0) beat Master Francis (9-0) a head at Chester (7f, £1,740, good to firm, Aug 31, 11 ran) DANCE BY NIGHT (9-1) beat Royann (9-7) 3l at Epsom (7f, £2,924, good, Aug 27, 4 ran). WESTERHAM (7-11) 6¾l 6th of 14 to Shurooq (8-2) at Chester (7f, £5,439, good, Sep 1) with MAIYOUN (7-10) 10th. Previously MAIYOUN (8-11) beat Gable (8-11) ¾l at Haydock (7f, £3,333, good to firm, Aug 11, 10 ran).STOCK HILL LASS (8-10) beat Young Creditor (8-9) 4l at Salisbury (6f, £2,327, good to firm, Sep 12, 12 ran).
Selection: MAIYOUN.

Course specialists

AYR

TRAINERS: G Pritchard-Gordon 19 winners from 59 runners, 32.2%; J Hindley 27 from 98, 27.6%. M H Easterby 34 from 134, 25.4%.
JOCKEYS: J Lowe 28 winners from 204 rides, 13.7%; M Birch 30 from 222, 13.5%; J Bleasdale 23 from 181, 12.7%

NEWBURY

TRAINERS: H Cecil 42 winners from 111 runners, 37.8%; M Stoute 17 from 82, 20.7%; W Hern 37 from 219, 16.9%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 48 winners from 231 rides, 20.8%; B Raymond 24 from 137, 17.5%; G Starkey 27 from 174, 15.5%.

● David Nicholson will manage the British team which meets the French in the National Hunt challenge this autumn. Chepstow hosts the British leg on October 6 and points won will be carried forward tothe Paris leg at Auteuilon November 18. The British team consists of John Francome, Peter Scudamore, Steve Smith Eccles and John O'Neill.

● Martin Fry received a six-day ban for his riding of Gan On Lad in the Shaw Memorial Handicap, won by Moninsky. Fry's ban for excessive and improper use of the whip, starts on September 29.

HUNTINGDON

GOING: good

2.0 SPALDING NOVICE HURDLE (£763: 2m 200yd) (18 runners)

3	0-01p	IN SLIPS C Miller 5-11-5	P Croucher 4
5	0pp0-	GODLY Miss A Sinclair 5-10-12	S Shilston
6	04fp-	SHARP STAR G Blum 8-10-12	S Smith Eccles
7	00p8	SHOTMAKER J Webber 8-10-12	G McCourt
8	8/04	SMOKE SINGER J Spearing 9-10-12	S Morshead
9		STEEL VENTURE M Ryan 5-10-12	J McLaughlin 4
10	4200-	TIN BOY D Ringer 5-10-12	S McNeill
11	043p	WONKEYS LUCK Mrs N Kennedy 6-10-12	A Chamberlain
12	fp-	DUNCORMICK Mrs J Bealby 4-10-10	C Mann
14	4	JUNGLE ROMEO D Smith 4-10-10	P Scudamore
15	p000-	MADAGASCAR F Jordan 4-10-10	R Hyett
16	000-	PRINCE HENRY J Fitch-Heyes 4-10-10	Penny Fitch-Heyes 7
17	0-	STEADY DUDLEY J Scallan 4-10-10	J Barlow
18	20	TACHYROS (BF) L Lightbrown 4-10-10	K Sims 7
20	0	GIFTED CHILD M Chapman 9-10-7	G Charles-Jones 7
21	20-23	SAND LADY J Jenkins 7-10-7	J Francome
22	0-	ETOILE D'ARGENT J Jenkins 4-10-5	H Jenkins 7
24		MAIDAID D Gandolfo 4-10-5	M Harrington

1983: (Div I Merebimur 7-10-7 R Dickin (14-1) Mrs J Croft 10 ran. (Div II) Duke of Dollis 4-11-10 A Webber (9-4) R Simpson 8 ran.

3 Steel Venture, 7-2 Sand Lady, 4 Jungle Romeo, 6 Etoile D'Argent, 8 In Slips, 10 Tachyros, 12 Maidaid, 14 others.

2.30 MARCH NOVICE CHASE (£1,196: 2m 4f) (3)

[illegible]

3.0 UPWOOD NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (3-y-o: £636: 2m 200yd) (12)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	0	THE BOSSMAN P Haynes 10-7	R Rowe
14	0	SAFFRON LADY D Ringer 10-2	S McNeill
15		SIOUX PRINCESS Peter Taylor 10-2	R Lawson 7
16		SOUNDS BEAUTIFUL G Blum 10-2	–

1983: No corresponding race.

11-8 Blackheath, 7-2 Goldliner Bonus, 5 Dame Caroline, 6 Michael Rice, 8 Camden Passage, 12 Northern Halo, 14 others.

3.30 OLDFLETTON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,163: 3m 100yd) (6)

1	2134-	W SIX TIMES Mrs M Dickinson 7-12-7	R Earnshaw
2	0034-	KEENGADDY (C) T Clay 11-10-4	R Linley
4	u1p-p	POLAR EXPRESS (C) W King 9-10-0	Steve Knight
5	04-30	NO RETREAT P Pritchard 12-10-0	P Dever 4
7	00-p2	COLD VIEW H O'Neill 8-10-0	M Hammond
8	4400-	BANK LAW F T Richards 8-10-0	I Raybould 7

1983: Harry Hotspur 13-10-6 S Smith Eccles (3-1) D Oughton 4 ran.

8-13 W Six Times, 3 Keengaddy, 8 Cold View, 12 No Retreat, 16 Polar Express, 20 Bank Law.

Huntingdon selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Jungle Romeo. 2.30 Ben Ewen. 3.0 Blackheath. 3.30 W Six Times. 4.0 Moon Dreamer. 4.30 Celtic Story.

4.0 LITTLE PORT CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,192: 2m 100yd) (3)

[illegible]

4.30 HOLBEACH HANDICAP HURDLE (£834: 3m) (6)

[illegible]

BOXING

Knockout may be 'awakening' for Christie

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The new season has certainly come in with a bang and a wallop, with Clinton McKenzie, the world ranked British light-welterweight, being beaten out of sight by Terry Marsh, of Stepney (who boxed beautifully on the retreat to win eight rounds to three), and Errol Christie, Britain's finest boxer, being knocked out in 46 seconds by Jose Seys, a Belgian light-heavyweight, at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shoreditch, on Wednesday night.

It is difficult to say whose pride was hurt the more, McKenzie's or Christie's. At the end of the day the two boxers came to two quite different conclusions about their next move: McKenzie decided to retire (his father-in-law, Fred Rix, said: "He does not want to be just another opponent") and Christie resolved to get back in the ring as soon as possible to wipe out the memory.

But the man who felt the blow the hardest is Christie's manager, Burt McCarthy, who realizes that he made a serious error in taking on a light-heavy for his prize middleweight. Already it is being called the boob of the year. Certainly it was a bit like a man throwing in his best Minton with the pots and pans when doing the washing up.

However, McCarthy does not think Christie will carry any chips around on his morale. "It was a loss of concentration", McCarthy said. "If there is anything to be gained from this episode it is that it happened the way it did. Errol was not hurt in any way, except in his pride. It may be a rude awakening that will be to his benefit in the long run. It will tighten up his concentration.

"I am pleasd at the way he has taken this defeat. It was a hiccup and it was better that it happened now than in an important contest".

One man who could have warned McCarthy of the dangers of taking on a light-heavy is George Francis, who was McKenzie's chief second, but then, in these days of boxing politics, Francis and McCarthy do not meet too often. It was Francis who in 1978 took a late replacement, just as the Belgian was, up to Leicester to box Tony Sibson, who was knocking them over in those days. The replacement was a Zambian light-heavyweight called Lotte Mwale, and he knocked Sibson out in the first round.

"Yes, I thought about that," Francis said, "when I saw Seys get into the ring. I said to myself, 'What has Burt done, taking on this fellow, a light-heavyweight, a southpaw and a banger.' Christie is the best boxer we've had since Conteh and if I had him I would not have done that. It was the biggest blunder since Sibson took on Mwale. Not only will Christie take a year to recover, but fighters are going to want to take a swing at him now."

Though Christie is anxious to start laying into some of those fighters again, he will be forced to take it easy for a month and be content with just giving the television a bashing. He has been automatically suspended for 28 days because of the knockout. His next bout will be in Birmingham on October 24, when Pat Cowdell defends his European junior-lightweight title against Roberto Castanon, of Spain.



Christie: only pride hurt

● DORTMUND (Reuter) – Promoters of last Saturday's European light-heavyweight title bout said yesterday that the West German challenger, Manfred Jassmann, would receive the part of his purse which was withheld.

The bout director, Wolfgang Mueller, said on Wednesday that he was withholding $3,000 (£2,300) of Jassmann's S£16,500 purse. Jassmann lost to Alex Blanchard (Netherlands) when his trainer, Uli Resties, abandoned the bout in the fourth round after a battery of blows had sent the West German staggering into the ropes.

The promoters said Jassmann was at his optimum weight for the bout. Resties said he and Jassmannn were considering legal action against the bout director.

MOTOR RACING

All-German project on its mark

By John Blunsden

The first all-German Formula One car since the 1962 Porsche, the Zakspeed, will be tested immediately after the European Grand Prix at the new Nürburgring on October 7 and will be ready to race at the start of the 1985 season.

The Zakspeed has been designed and built by a new offshoot from a group of companies controlled by Erich Zakowski, whose past racing activities – notably in the saloon, GT and endurance racing fields – have been closely associated with Ford products.

However, this is an entirely independent project and although the car's four-cylinder twin-turbo engine is based on a Ford cylinder block, there is no connection between the Zakspeed engine and the power unit which Keith Duckworth of Cosworth Engineering is developing with Ford to be raced in 1986.

The new car, which has a carbon-fibre chassis, will race on Goodyear tyres.

No driver has yet been nominated for the Zakspeed team, but Manfred Winkelhock is an obvious candidate if the so-far unannounced team sponsors insist on a German driver, with the Formula-Two competitor Christian Danner and the long-distance racing expert Klaus Ludwig – who has long Zakspeed connections – the most likely alternatives. Zakowski has also announced his company's diversification into other racing activities and is about to operate a new kart track and training school at the Nürburgring.

● The supply of BMW engines to the ATS grand prix team will stop at the end of the season, the West German manufacturer announced yesterday at Nürburgring.

A spokesman for BMW said: "In two years ATS has not succeeded in establishing itself as a competitive team.

BOOK REVIEW

Stopping the media's little game

By Conrad Voss Bark

River keepers have strange tasks, none more strange than Bernard Aldrich, the keeper of the Test at Broadlands, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were there on their honeymoon. Bernard Aldrich's usual job includes keeping out poachers but this time the estate was besieged by the media, hundreds of reporters and photographers, and to keep them out was the toughest job he had ever come across. He tells the story in his autobiography, The Ever-Rolling Stream (George Allen and Unwin, £8.95).

The worst of all were the freelance French photographers. If they had obtained a scoop picture of the Prince and Princess on honeymoon they would have made thousands. They tried everything.

"They came on motorcycles across the fields, crawled along hedges, crept along ditches and culverts, climbed over walls."

The most ingenious scheme of all was to use the river as the way in, for the Test flows past the house where the Prince and Princess were staying. First of all they tried to come in by canoe under the bridge that links the estate to the town of Romsey. This attempt was foiled by barbed wire.

Next, they bought frogmens gear, intending to swim down the river underwater with their cameras. But Aldrich was lucky: "As I was driving through Romsey I spotted their car and glimpsed a flipper sticking out from behind a wall. I called the police on my radio and they soon put a stop to their little game."

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SCHOOLS RUGBY UNION

Bradford GS look sure of successful season

By Michael Stevenson

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St Benedict's, Ealing, one of only four southern schools to enter the Hull tournament, had a hard time in Canada, meeting robust compostion with a young and largely inexperienced side in British Columbia. St Benedict's lost four of the five matches played but learned a great deal and now face the coming season with greater confidence. They beat Nor'wester club under-19 at Edmonton 14-7 but lost to Calgary Town 20-12, James Bay 20-0, Cowichian 23-18 and Shawnigan Lake School 25-3.

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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Alfa Romeo joins crowded executive saloon set

The market for expensive executive saloons faces a serious overkill. The traditional leaders, Mercedes and BMW, are now being chased by Audi with its slippery 100, higher-quality Rovers, the new Renault 25, the Saab 9,000 Turbo just going into production, and now comes an exciting new contender from Alfa Romeo. It will be followed by still more models, including one from Lancia.

The Alfa 90 replaces the Alfetta and carries the Italian company's hopes of making up for fewer total sales by increasing its penetration of more profitable up-market sectors.

On a recent visit to Italy to drive the new 90, Alfa bosses were at pains to point out that they will never again burn their fingers by going for volume at any cost. They will stay at an output of about 200,000 a year, of which some 50,000 to 60,000 will be Alfa 90s. To put that into perspective, Austin-Rover produce about 450,000 a year.

The new body with its clean, uncluttered lines shows a family likeness to the Alfetta but contains a number of interesting innovations. Most are aimed at the very difficult task of matching Alfa's traditional role as a manufacturer of fast, sporting cars to the conflicting requirements of the executive buyer who demands an armchair ride in elegant surroundings.

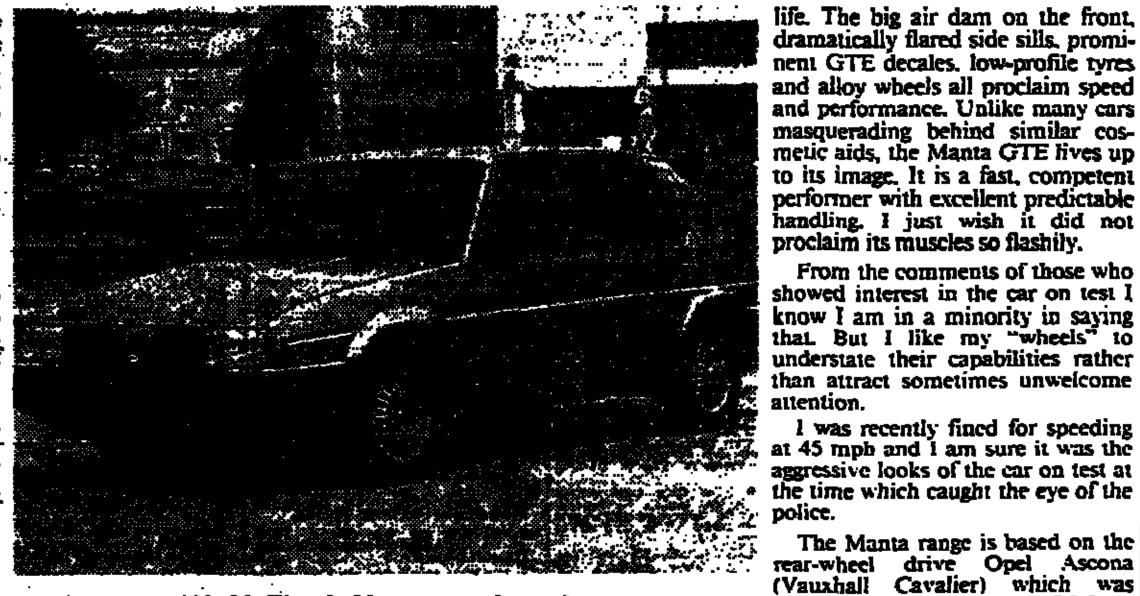
Five versions are being produced in Italy, with engines ranging from 1.8 litre, four-cylinder to 2.5 litre V6, plus a 2.4 litre turbo-diesel. Only the top of the range V6 is being imported to Britain, where it should cost about £11,000. That is a sensible decision because Alfa's United Kingdom line-up needs still more rationalization if its dealers are to have a viable range on which to base their long haul back to profit.

The most innovatory feature of the 90 is its self-adjusting front air dam. Mounted on gas-filled struts, it is operated entirely by wind pressure. The faster you go the more the spoiler extends downwards.

It also channels more air through the radiator and engine compartment to improve cooling at speed. But for my money, the big advantage of the retracting spoiler is its height above curbs and other parking hazards, which are threatening to tear off ground-scraping spoilers.

On a four-hour from the factory in Milan to Lake Maggiore and back I was very impressed by the 90's ability to cruise quietly at high on the auto strada and its leach-like road-holding on the twisting mountain roads.

The new car weighs 6cwt less than the existing Alfa 6, which uses the same 156 bhp fuel injected engine. Combined with a stiffer body and Alfa's superb suspension system, using double wishbones at the front and a De Dion rear axle, it has a true Jekyll and Hyde personality. It can be a roaring, tyre-squealing sports car or sedate family conveyance with a noticeably smooth ride.



Alfa 90: Firm hold on mountain roads.

The latter has not been a characteristic of previous Alfas The softer ride comes from a new type of progressive damper combined with reduced stiffness in the front and rear anti-roll bars.

The seats are electrically adjusted, and for once an Italian car has been made to cater for drivers with average dimensions rather than with cavemen's arms and stubby legs. The steering wheel is adjustable for height and reach.

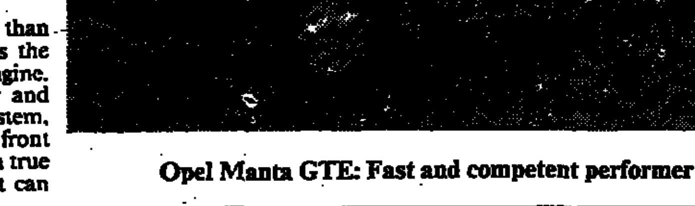
Regular readers will know by now that I am not an advocate of electronic, digital instrument displays. I have still to find one which does not become difficult to read in certain light conditions. The 90's new electronic display uses a combination of analogue and digital presentation which on first acquaintance seems less objectionable. I shall reserve full judgment until I take a 90 for longer test periods.

Vital statistics

Model: Opel Manta GTE Hatchback
Price: £7,282
Engine: 1979cc, four cylinders
Performance: 0-60mph, 8.5 seconds; max speed, 119mph
Official consumption: Urban, 24.8mpg; 56mph, 47.9mpg; and 75mph, 37.1mpg
Length: 14.4ft
Insurance: Group 6/7

Flashy Manta

The Opel Manta GTE is aimed unashamedly at the driver who wants his car to shout its role in his life. The big air dam on the front, dramatically flared side sills, prominent GTE decales, low-profile tyres and alloy wheels all proclaim speed and performance. Unlike many cars masquerading behind similar cosmetic aids, the Manta GTE lives up to its image. It is a fast, competent performer with excellent predictable handling. I just wish it did not proclaim its muscles so flashily.



Opel Manta GTE: Fast and competent performer

From the comments of those who showed interest in the car on test I know I am in a minority in saying that. But I like my "wheels" to understate their capabilities rather than attract sometimes unwelcome attention.

I was recently fined for speeding at 45 mph and I am sure it was the aggressive looks of the car on test at the time which caught the eye of the police.

The Manta range is based on the rear-wheel drive Opel Ascona (Vauxhall Cavalier) which was replaced by the very successful front wheel drive "J" model in September, 1981. No doubt, because it is usefully extending the life of already amortised plant the price of all Mantas was reduced by about £1,100 two years ago.

The GTE still maintains a price advantage of several hundred pounds over such rivals as such rivals as the VW Golf GTi and Fiat Abarth 130 TC.

The Recaro front seats provide figure hugging support when the GTE is under the whip. But allied to the car's beefed up suspension I find them a little too rigid for comfort on long journeys.

The two-litre cam-in-head engine is shared with the bigger Carlton saloon, but has the addition of Bosch injection. A built-in, overrun fuel cut-off reduced petrol wastage but like others of its bread can induce kangaroo-like progress if you try to feather the throttle at low settings.

The five-speed gear change is light and positive, giving the friver plenty of confidence to use the gears to the best advantage.

Children's day

If the weather is even half promising on Sunday you could spend a few rewarding hours with the children at the special fun day being organized at the Heritage Motor Museum in Syon Park, Brentford. And it is all in a good cause. Proceeds go to the NSPCC centenary appeal.

Mr Ray Horrocks, the BL executive who is coordinating the motor industry's support for the appeal, will be chauffering children around the park in vintage Austin and Rover models.

Entry costs 50p and includes a free treasure hunt, fun castle, local band, police vehicle display, and trial runs on a racing car simulator.

continued on page 26

BOXING

Knockout may be 'awakening' for Christie

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The new season has certainly come in with a bang and a wallop, with Clinton McKenzie, the world ranked British light-welterweight, being beaten out of sight by Terry Marsh, of Stepney (who boxed beautifully on the retreat to win eight rounds to three), and Errol Christie, Britain's finest boxer, being knocked out in 46 seconds by Jose Seys, a Belgian light-heavyweight, at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shoreditch, on Wednesday night.

It is difficult to say whose pride was hurt the more, McKenzie's or Christie's. At the end of the day the two boxers came to two quite different conclusions about their next move: McKenzie decided to retire (his father-in-law, Fred Rix, said: "He does not want to be just another opponent") and Christie resolved to get back in the ring as soon as possible to wipe out the memory.

But the man who felt the blow the hardest is Christie's manager, Burt McCarthy, who realizes that he made a serious error in taking on a light-heavy for his prize middleweight. Already it is being called the booh of the year. Certainly it was a bit like a man throwing in his best Minton with the pots and pans when doing the washing up.

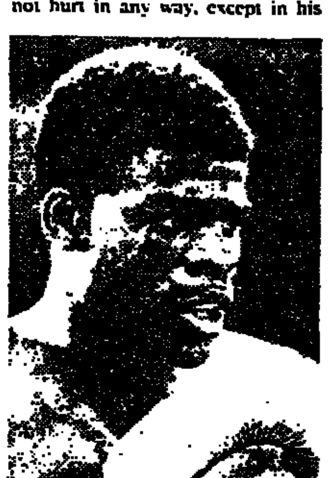
However, McCarthy does not think Christie will carry any chips around on his morale. "It was a loss of concentration", McCarthy said. "If there is anything to be gained from this episode it is that it happened the way it did. Errol was not hurt in any way, except in his pride. It may be a rude awakening that will be to his benefit in the long run. It will tighten up his concentration.

"I am pleasd at the way he has taken this defeat. It was a hiccup and it was better that it happened now than in an important contest".

One man who could have warned McCarthy of the dangers of taking on a light-heavy is George Francis, who was McKenzie's chief second, but then, in these days of boxing politics, Francis and McCarthy do not meet too often. It was Francis who in 1978 took a late replacement, just as the Belgian was, up to Leicester to box Tony Sibson, who was knocking them over in those days. The replacement was a Zambian light-heavyweight called Lotte Mwale, and he knocked Sibson out in the first round.

"Yes, I thought about that," Francis said, "when I saw Seys get into the ring. I said to myself, 'What has Burt done, taking on this fellow, a light-heavyweight, a southpaw and a banger.' Christie is the best boxer we've had since Conteh and if I had him I would not have done that. It was the biggest blunder since Sibson took on Mwale. Not only will Christie take a year to recover, but fighters are going to want to take a swing at him now."

Though Christie is anxious to start laying into some of those fighters again, he will be forced to take it easy for a month and be content with just giving the television a bashing. He has been automatically suspended for 28 days because of the knockout. His next bout will be in Birmingham on October 24, when Pat Cowdell defends his European junior-lightweight title against Roberto Castanon, of Spain.



Christie: only pride hurt

● DORTMUND (Reuter) – Promoters of last Saturday's European light-heavyweight title bout said yesterday that the West German challenger, Manfred Jassmann, would receive the part of his purse which was withheld.

The bout director, Wolfgang Mueller, said on Wednesday that he was withholding $3,000 (£2,300) of Jassmann's S£16,500 purse. Jassmann lost to Alex Blanchard (Netherlands) when his trainer, Uli Resties, abandoned the bout in the fourth round after a battery of blows had sent the West German staggering into the ropes.

The promoters said Jassmann was at his optimum weight for the bout. Resties said he and Jassmannn were considering legal action against the bout director.

MOTOR RACING

All-German project on its mark

By John Blunsden

The first all-German Formula One car since the 1962 Porsche, the Zakspeed, will be tested immediately after the European Grand Prix at the new Nürburgring on October 7 and will be ready to race at the start of the 1985 season.

The Zakspeed has been designed and built by a new offshoot from a group of companies controlled by Erich Zakowski, whose past racing activities – notably in the saloon, GT and endurance racing fields – have been closely associated with Ford products.

However, this is an entirely independent project and although the car's four-cylinder twin-turbo engine is based on a Ford cylinder block, there is no connection between the Zakspeed engine and the power unit which Keith Duckworth of Cosworth Engineering is developing with Ford to be raced in 1986.

The new car, which has a carbon-fibre chassis, will race on Goodyear tyres.

No driver has yet been nominated for the Zakspeed team, but Manfred Winkelhock is an obvious candidate if the so-far unannounced team sponsors insist on a German driver, with the Formula-Two competitor Christian Danner and the long-distance racing expert Klaus Ludwig – who has long Zakspeed connections – the most likely alternatives. Zakowski has also announced his company's diversification into other racing activities and is about to operate a new kart track and training school at the Nurburgring.

● The supply of BMW engines to the ATS grand prix team will stop at the end of the season, the West German manufacturer announced yesterday at Nurburgring.

A spokesman for BMW said. "In two years ATS has not succeeded in establishing itself as a competitive team."

BOOK REVIEW

Stopping the media's little game

By Conrad Voss Bark

River keepers have strange tasks, none more strange than Bernard Aldrich, the keeper of the Test at Broadlands, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were there on their honeymoon. Bernard Aldrich's usual job includes keeping out poachers but this time the estate was besieged by the media, hundreds of reporters and photographers, and to keep them out was the toughest job he had ever come across. He tells the story in his autobiography, The Ever-Rolling Stream (George Allen and Unwin, £8.95).

The worst of all were the freelance French photographers. If they had obtained a scoop picture of the Prince and Princess on honeymoon they would have made thousands. They tried everything.

"They came on motorcycles across the fields, crawled along hedges, crept along ditches and colverts, climbed over walls."

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33.
9.00 **MacLeod's America** The late Donny MacLeod reaches the final destination of his tour – San Francisco (r).
9.15 **Liberal Party Assembly 1984.** Coverage of the morning session. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Carol Chell (r). 10.50 **Liberal Party Assembly 1984.** Further coverage of the morning's proceedings from Bournemouth.
12.30 **News After Noon** with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** includes gardening advice from Peter Seabrook and an interview with Tim Graham who has been photographing the Royal Family for the past decade. 1.45 **The Flumps** (r).
2.00 **Liberal Party Assembly 1984.** The afternoon session includes the speech by the Party leader, David Steel. The reporters are Sir Robin Day, Donald MacCormick and Vincent Hanna. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 **Play School**, presented by Chloe Ashcroft. 4.10 **Mighty Mouse** and The Helpless Hippo (r). 4.15 **Puzzle Trail.** The final clues to the whereabouts of the treasure. 4.30 **Heathcliff and Marmaduke.** Cartoons.
4.45 **Hartbeat.** Tony Hart with advice on painting pictures. 5.05 **Stopwatch.** Water ski-ing, karting and swimming are the sports included in today's programme, plus an interview with Britain's world karting champion, Martin Hines.
5.30 **Wildlife on One: The Real Mr Ratty.** David Attenborough is the narrator for this documentary about a water vole that lives in and around a Devon river (r). 5.58 Weather.
6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 **London Plus.**
6.55 **Blankety Blank.** Les Dawson's panel this evening consists Dana, Janice Long, Johnny More, Wendy Richard, Danny La Rue and Chris Tarrant.
7.30 **'Allo 'Allo.** Comedy series about a reluctant resistance man in occupied France, this week helping his comrades blow-up a railway line (Ceefax titles).
8.00 **Bergerac.** The Jersey detective investigates a case of assault. A beauty competition contestant claims she was beaten-up by one of the judges – a comedian who has a regular summer show on the island (r) (Ceefax titles).
9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.
9.25 **Film: The Silent Partner** (1978) starring Elliott Gould, Christopher Plummer and Susannah York. The first showing on British television for this thriller about a robbery at a Toronto bank, originally planned by a psychopathic criminal but ultimately executed by the bank chief. The criminal stops at nothing to recover the loot he believes belongs to him. Directed by Daryl Duke.
11.08 **News headlines.**
11.10 **Glen Campbell in Dublin.** Highlights of a concert recorded in the Irish capital (r).
11.55 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; angling news at 6.42; guest, Magnus Pyke, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Eve Pollard's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves' programme highlights at 8.34; the weekend's best buys at 8.43; to join or not to join a trade union at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** The cultural minorities in Britain. 9.47 How we used to live. 10.09 Moving house. 10.26 Democracy and making decisions. 10.48 An A-level physics experiment. 11.05 Family and social relationships of the young. 11.22 Stimulating interest in the English language. 11.39 Europe in July, 1914.
12.00 **Chorlton and the Wheelies** (Oracle titles page 170) (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets and guest, Elizabeth Adare. 12.30 **Alternatives.** This fifth programme in the series examines Communal Living.
1.00 **News.** 1.20 **Thames news.** 1.30 **Film: Cynara*** (1932) starring Ronald Colman as a successful and happily married London lawyer who goes off the rails while his wife is on holiday and becomes embroiled in an affair with a girl he picks up in Soho. Directed by King Vidor.
3.00 **That's My Dog.** Quiz game for canines and their owners. 3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **Sons and Daughters.**
4.00 **Rainbow.** A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 **Towser.** 4.25 **Inspector Gadget.** Animated adventures of a clumsy detective. 4.50 **Time to Time.** John Huntley with another programme in his series about living in the past. 5.15 **Blockbusters.**
5.45 **News.** 6.00 **The 6 O'clock Show.** Michael Aspel and his team take a lighthearted look at London life.
7.00 **Candid Camera.** Highlights from the American version of the ever-felt-a-fool game.
7.30 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right.** Comedy game show for couples.
8.00 **Me and My Girl.** Comedy series starring Richard O'Sullivan as the widower with a young daughter, forever ending up in scrapes with his friend Derek (Tim Brooke-Taylor) (Oracle titles page 170).
8.30 **We Love TV,** introduced by Gloria Hunniford. A test of television knowledge between celebrities, Ernie Wise and Madge Hindle and viewers, Jackie Parry from Cardiff and Bill Swan from Bristol. Kenneth Kendall and Leonard Nimoy are the other celebrity guests (Oracle titles page 170).
9.00 **Mitch.** The Fleet Street crime reporter is persuaded by his girlfriend to write an article on the apparent break down in law and order on an estate in South London. Will it spur the police or increase racial tension? (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 **News.**
10.30 **The Making of Modern London.** Gavin Weightman, with the story of London's transport system.
11.00 **Clive James meets Roman Polanski.** A Parisian restaurant is the venue for this revealing conversation.
12.00 **Film: Repulsion*** (1965) starring Catherine Deneuve as the beautiful beautician forever on the verge of a breakdown. Chillingly directed by Roman Polanski.
1.45 **Night Thoughts.**

Dianne Hull and Paul Le Mat (Channel 4, 11.20pm)

● FREUD (BBC 2, 9.25pm), in its second episode, gets down to basics: the link between sexuality and neurosis. The lines along which Carey Harrison's drama serial is committed to travel during the coming weeks are solidly laid down tonight by the mesmerist who opens Freud's eyes to the possibility that the cause of psycho-neurotic illness lies not in the mind but in the genitals. I have now latched on firmly to Mr Harrison's serial and accept, without demur, the fact that whatever else the *Freud* story might have, good cheer is the one thing that it conspicuously eschews. There are, of course, complex issues to grapple with, and I am grateful to Mr Harrison for having turned his screenplays into a novel (published by Penguin Books) with *Freud* as its title and with the television dialogue retained intact.

CHOICE

● Musically, there is little tonight to touch part one of the finals of the **LEEDS INTERNATIONAL PIANO COMPETITION** (on BBC 2, at 6.55pm, with far better sound on Radio 3 in a simultaneous transmission). . . . Best of tonight's movies: Joan Micklin Silver's **BETWEEN THE LINES** (BBC 2, 11.40pm), one of the best newspaper films ever made; and Floyd Mutrux's **ALOHA BOBBY AND ROSE** (Channel 4, 11.20pm), a refreshing variation on the on-the-run theme.
● Early warning: this is the only chance I shall have to advise you against watching Sunday night's BBC 2 nuclear war drama-documentary **THREADS** if you are in a depressed state, or if you cannot bear to see human beings reduced to grotesque distortions of themselves. I cannot, in all honesty, see what useful purpose is served by Barry Hines's vision of a Sheffield devastated by a nuclear holocaust. Military strategists appear to be committed to a course from which it will take more than *Threads* to divert them, and so far as civil defence is concerned, the film merely underlines what we all know if we have the courage to admit it: the survival odds are a million to one against. My own reaction to *Threads* can easily be summed up: time and again, during the preview, I felt like springing to my feet and calling out: "For God's sake, no more. No more." There *is* more, however: a grim documentary on Monday night, with a *Newsnight* discussion to follow.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Maths Methods: Waves. 6.30 Introductory Electronics. 6.55 The Thames Barrier. 7.20 Black Holes. 7.45 Chemical Processes: Zinc. Ends at 8.10
9.00 **Ceefax.**
9.30 **Daytime on Two:** Ecology and conservation. 9.52 Badger Girl. 10.15 Maths: subtraction. 10.38 The world of crystal. 11.00 Technology: downhill. 11.22 Living in Tokyo. 11.44 The family at work and at home. 12.05 Modern technology in the office. 12.55 Whatever happened to Britain? 1.20 For moderately handicapped adults. 1.38 The wildlife of Scotland's River Findhorn. 2.00 Dressing to communicate (ends at 2.20). 2.30 A documentary about Charlotte Brontë.
3.00 **Racing from Newbury.** Julian Wilson introduces coverage of four races – the Haynes, Hanson and Clark Stakes (3.15); the Stable Stud and Farms Stakes (3.45); the Whatcombe Stakes (4.15); and the Fairhurst Nursery Handicap Stakes (4.45).
4.45 **Weekend Outlook.** A preview of the Open University programmes to be seen over the weekend that might be of interest to the general viewer.
5.00 **The Island: Language and Drama.** An Open University production of an improvised drama performed by a class at a north London comprehensive school.
5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**
5.30 **The Pennine Challenge.** The final programme of the series following the fortunes of four young people as they tackle the 270-mile Pennine Way.
6.00 **The Invaders: The Mutation,** starring Roy Thinnes. David Vincent, on the track of an alien craft in the Mexican desert, is nearly killed by a contrived "accident".
6.50 **Commercial Breaks.** A preview of a new series about the world's entrepreneurs.
6.55 **Leeds International Piano Competition.** The Finals: Part one. Six finalists from nearly 100 entries compete for the prestigious prize. This evening, at Leeds Town Hall, three of them play a complete concerto before a distinguished international jury. The BBC Philharmonic Orchestra is conducted by Edward Downes (simultaneous broadcast with Radio 3) (the second three finalists and results tomorrow night) (see Choice).
9.25 **Freud.** Part two of the six-episode dramatization of the psychoanalyst's life. Starring David Suchet in the title role (Ceefax titles) (see Choice).
10.25 **Gardeners' World.** Geoff Hamilton learns the secrets of growing leeks and onions.
10.50 **Newsnight.**
11.40 **Film: Between the Lines** (1977) starring John Heard and Bruno Kirby. An unusual comedy about a somnolent Boston weekly and the effect a proposed takeover has on the staff. Directed by Joan Micklin Silver. Ends at 1.25.

CHANNEL 4

9.00 **Liberal Assembly '84.** Llew Gardner and Brian Shallcross report from Bournemouth on the morning's debate on unemployment. Ends at 12.45.
2.00 **Liberal Assembly '84.** Coverage of David Steel's closing speech.
3.15 **Channel Four Racing** from Ayr. Brough Scott introduces coverage of four races – beginning with a recording of the Weir Memorial Trophy (3.00); followed by live coverage of the Ladbrokes Ayr Gold Cup (3.40); the Scottish Brewers Stakes (4.10); and the Ladbrokes Hotel Nursery Handicap (4.40).
5.00 **Cartoon Carnival** presented by Ray Alan with Lord Charles.
5.30 **The Addams Family*.** Domestic drama this evening for the ghoulish family. Daughter Wednesday runs away from home after being scolded by her parents, Morticia and Gomez, for borrowing uncle Fester's TNT.
6.00 **Trak Trix.** The final of the competition and teams from Northern Ireland, Wales and the Midlands meet at Buckmore Park in Kent to compete in a cross section of street sports including boules, BMX and karting.
7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons includes a report from Elinor Goodman on Mr Steel's speech to the Liberal Party Assembly.
7.30 **Right to Reply.** Greg Lanning, executive producer of the Hooligans or Rebels?, replies to criticism from Arnold James, a college principal, that the programme portrayed teachers in a bad light.
8.00 **A Week in Politics** presented by Peter Jay. The items include a report on the political storm over the sinking of the General Belgrano and an interview with David Steel.
8.40 **Hey Good Looking!** Stephen Bayley, in the third programme of his series, examines the changing shape of the motor car, the interior design of the aeroplane and the age of the train.
9.00 **Tell the Truth.** Graeme Garden is the chairman for a new series of the panel game in which the team is required to find out who of three challengers is telling the truth.
9.30 **Gardeners' Calendar** presented by Hannah Gordon. Lily propagation; planting rhododendrons; and the vegetable patch are among the topics discussed in this edition.
10.00 **Reggie.** American version of the hit British comedy series The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin.
10.30 **Food for Thought.** Programme three of the series on the part food plays in our lives.
11.20 **Film: Aloha Bobby and Rose** (1975). Drama about a pair of Los Angeles youngsters on the run after being accidentally involved in the death of a man. Starring Paul Le Mat and Dianne Hull. Directed by Floyd Mutrux.
1.05 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.
6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, incl 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Bellman and True by Desmond Lowden, abridged in 10 parts (5) The reader is Norman Jones. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. The castaway is: Gerry Cottle (r).†
9.45 Feedback with Colin Semper.
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: "Illusions" by Lisa Tailor. Read by Shirley Dixon.
11.00 Hardy's Wessex. Desmond Hawkins concludes his journey through the country Hardy portrayed in his poems and novels.
11.48 Natural Selection. Joe Henson on sheep.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form. First Round – 2: London (r) Brampton Manor School, Newham, versus Queen Elizabeth Boys' School, Barnet. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News, Woman's Hour from Bristol. Sweet Substitute, a group of women entertainers, perform live at Victoria Rooms in Clifton. Plus interview with children: author Dick King-Smith; and the 13th episode of The Fall of the Sparrow, by Nigel Balchin, read by John Westbrook.
3.00 News: Fame is the Spur by Howard Spring. 7: Nothing but the Truth, Almost.†
4.00 News; Twice Nightly and Beyond. The playwright Henry Livings on some of his experiences.
4.10 Roads to Ruin. Tom Maddocks finds out why highways constructed only a few years ago are cracking up under today's loads.
4.40 Story Time: "Before the Wind Changed". Five autobiographical stories by James Martin. 5: Mannie and the Novaks. Read by James Martin.
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather: Travel.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places, with Clive Jacobs.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. With Dilly Barlow.†
8.20 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.45 Any Questions? Three MPs, Sally Oppenheim, Tony Benn and David Penhaligon, are joined in Bristol by journalist Max Hasting. Chaired by John Timpson.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on Big in Brazil at the Old Vic, and the film Streets of Fire. There is comment, too, on Sunday night's harrowing BBC2 drama Threads, about Sheffield destroyed by nuclear bombs; and William Boyd's book Stars and Bars (currently being read on Radio 4 at 10.15pm).
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Stars and Bars" by William Boyd, abridged in 10 parts (5). Read by Kerry Shale. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, incl 11.00 Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending with Bill Wallis, David Tate, Sally Grace and Jon Glover.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast. VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 6.25-6.30am Weather, Travel. 11.00-12.00pm For Schools. 1.55-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Harvest of Dust. 11.40 Victims of Crime. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Advanced Level: English (Part 2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one Burgmuller's Duo for clarinet and piano (Hacker/Burnett); Sauget's ballet Les Forains; Bruch's Romance for violin and orchestra (Accardo, soloist).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Rosenmuller's Sonata da Camera in D; Weber's Clarinet Concerto No 2 (Benny Goodman); Chabrier's Suite pastorale.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mozart. Includes Piano Concerto No 24 (Schnabel/Philharmonia); Aria Non piu. Tutto ascoltai (Kiri Te Kanawa). Variations in G for piano duet, K 501; Two notturnos for voices and winds: Due pupille amabili K 439.†
10.00 Brahms: Ian Brown (piano) with Nash Ensemble, play the Piano Quartet in C minor Op 60.†
10.35 Ulster Orchestra: Mozart's Symphony No 25; Raff's Elegie. Sterndale Bennett's Symphony in G minor Op 43.†
11.35 Felson Trio: includes Giles Swayne's Merry Margaret, and Phyllis Tate's Scenes from Tyneside (Six Northumbrian Folk Songs) and Corey Field's Three songs for soprano and clarinet (soprano, Margaret Field).†
12.15 Midday Concert: Philip Challis (piano) with BBC Concert Orchestra: part one. Schumann's overture Genoveva; Elgar's Serenade for Strings, Op 20; Liszt's Fantasia on Hungarian Folk Tunes.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Schubert's Symphony No 2, Liszt's (orch composer and Doppler) Hungarian Rhapsody No 2.†
1.45 Bliss: Songs for voice and chamber ensemble. The Women of Yueh: Madame Noy, Quintet for clarinet and string quartet. Elizabeth Gale (soprano). Nash Ensemble.†
2.40 Orchestral Music: Dvorak's Symphonic Variations. Suk's Fantastic Scherzo.†
3.20 Harpsichord Recital by Malcolm Proud, including works by Bach (Partita No 2 in C minor, BWV 826) and Armand-Louis Couperin.†
4.00 Choral Evensong, from King's College, Cambridge. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections. Works by Grieg, Mozart and Vivaldi.†
6.25 Music for Guitar. Costas Cotsiolis plays Dowland's Lachrimae Pavan; and Bach's Lute Suite No 3, BWV 995.†
6.55 Leeds International Piano Competition. The finals. The first of two programmes, live from the Town Hall, Leeds. With BBC Philharmonic Orchestra (Edward Downes conducting). Part one.†
8.30 Talk: Female Forms. With Marina Warner.†
8.50 Leeds International Piano Competition: part two.†
9.30 Gabrieli String Quartet: with Maurice Bourgue (oboe): part one. Beethoven's Quartet in E flat Op 74; and Michael Blake Watkins's Oboe Quartet. Interval reading at 10.20.
10.25 Gabrieli String Quartet: part two. Britten's Six Metamorphoses after Ovid, Op 49; Elgar's Quartet in E minor, Op 83.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18. VHF only – Open University: 6.15am Am's Religious Quest. 6.35-6.55 Les liaisons dangereuses. 11.20pm Blinkers. 11.40-12.00am Culture and Change.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00pm). Headlines 5.30am 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. Medium wave. † denotes VHF stereo. 4.00am Martin Kelner.† 5.30 Bill Rennels.† 7.30 Terry Wogan including 8.31 Racing Bulletin.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones including 1.05 Sports Desk.† 2.00 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk.† 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Cricket Scores.† 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains. Nigel Ogden talks to Alan Ashton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Broadway Babes (11) Gwen Verdon. 11.00 Late Night Friday. 1.00am Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls.*

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.
6.00am Mark Page incl 6.15 Action Special. 7.00 Mike Read incl 7.15, 8.15 Action Special. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles incl 12.15 Action Special. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Adrian John incl 4.15 Action Special. 4.30 Select-a-Disc with Janice Long incl 5.15 Action Special. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles incl 7.15 Action Special. 9.00-12.00am The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance (stereo from 10.00pm). VHF Radios 1 & 2: 4.00pm With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Modern Masterpieces 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Guitar Workshop 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Meet The Composer. 8.30 Worlds Of Faith 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Album Time 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 In the Meantime 11.25 Ulster Newsletter 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Jazz for the Asking 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty Four Hours 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.[illegible] Letterbox 2.30 John Peel 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The World Today 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty Four hours 8.30 Middlemarch 9.00 Network UK 9.15 Music Now 9.45 The Young Visitors 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Towards The [illegible] Man 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah And Company 1.[illegible] Outlook 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 A Day in the Life of 4.[illegible] Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95: LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 The Good Life. 11.55-12.00 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-9.55 The Beechgrove Garden. 9.55-11.35 Film: The Silent Partner (1978) (Elliott Gould). 11.35-1.00am Snooker (The Langs Supreme Scottish Masters) (highlights). 1.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 11.55-12.00 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts 9.30am Liberal Party Conference. 12.45pm Interval. 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbn. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Liberal Party. 3.15 Racing. 4.25 Scotland's Story. 4.55 Lan Lofft. 5.10 Fflach Heulyn. 5.35 Addams Family. 6.00 WKRP in Cincinatti. 6.30 Robinson Country. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Trebor. 8.00 Fel Ci. 8.30 Dweud Eich Dweud. 9.15 Chance in a million. 9.45 Almonds and Raisins. 11.20 Reggie. 11.50 Soap. 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Dangerous Davis, the Last Detective (Bernard Cribbins). 3.30-4.00 Blockbusters. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Weir's Way. 10.35 Teachers Only. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Hill Street Blues. 12.05am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: The Ringer* (Herbert Lom). 3.00-3.30 Movie-Makers. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Let's Go. 10.30 Your Say. 10.45 West This Week. 11.15 Film: Blind Terror (Mia Farrow). 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except 11.22am-11.37 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.15 Turner in Wales.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Tell me my name. Adopted girl's srch for her mother. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Liberal Conference. 10.50 Fil: 12 plus 1 (Sharon Tate). 12.30am Goodnight Folk, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Murder By Proxy.* 6.00 News. 6.02 Three Little Words. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Night Stalker. 12.00 Rock Alive. 12.30am Three's Company, Closedown

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.35-7.30 Simon & Simon. 10.30 Lisa! 11.00 Film: Nothing But The Night. 12.45am Just Jazz. 1.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Sabotage (Sylvia Sidney). 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Licensed to Kill (Tom Adams). 12.30am News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film. Deadly Triangle (Dale Robinette). 2.55-3.00 Dog. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.30 Simon and Simon. 10.30 Film: Strange Vengeance of Rosalie. Outcast find she's sitting on a fortune. 12.35am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-3.00 Film: Ballad in Blue (Ray Charles) 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Sportscast. 6.45-7.00 Advice with Anne Hailes. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 On Stage Tonight. 11.00 Hardcastle and McCormick. 11.55 News, closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon club. 1.32 Return of the Saint 2.32 Three little words. 3.00 Afternoon club. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Country Ways. 10.30 A whole new ball game. 11.00 Masquerade. 12.00 Freeze frame. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Satan Met a Lady (Bette Davis). 3.00-4.00 Shillingbury Tales. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 10.34 In Camera. 11.05 Film: Barbarosa. 12.40am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: No Kidding (Leslie Phillips). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road. 10.30 Film: Nothing but the Night (Diana Dors). 12.10am News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: My Favourite Wife* (Cary Grant) 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Film: Repulsion* (Catherine Deneuve). 1.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Satan Met a Lady (Bette Davis). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Judi. 11.05 Film: Barbarosa Western. 12.40am Postscript. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Belgrano replies fail to stop new questions

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government's attempts to defuse the long-running controversy over the Argentine cruiser the General Belgrano by publishing a more detailed account than ever before of the circumstances of its sinking were judged by MPs of all parties to have failed yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's disclosure that ministers were not informed of the change of course by the Belgrano away from the task force on the day she was sunk, May 2, and the confirmation yesterday by Sir John Nott, then Secretary of State for Defence, that he still did not know of the change two days later when he made a statement to the House of Commons, were already being used by the Opposition to raise new questions about the political control of the task force.

Those are to be pressed with renewed vigour when the Commons return after the summer recess. Labour's shadow Cabinet will discuss the issue next Tuesday and it seems likely that Mrs Thatcher will be urged to make a statement to the House, a demand which even Conservative MPs believe she will find hard to resist.

There was some exasperation in government quarters yesterday at the failure of the issue to die, and that the provision of fresh information had led to new lines of questioning.

Sir John Nott, in an interview on BBC radio, remarked: "The more you say, the more frenetic the questioning becomes."

Sir John, who left the Government early in 1983 and did not stand for Parliament at the last election endorsed the view put by Mrs Thatcher on Wednesday that the position and course of the Belgrano were irrelevant when she was sunk.

He agreed that when he made his statement in the Commons on May 4 he did not know she had changed course.

On that occasion he told the Commons that the Belgrano had been "closing on elements of our task force."

He said yesterday that the latest information he was given was that there was a clear and definite attempt to make a pincer movement on the fleet involving the Veinticinco de Mayo and the Belgrano and her escorts.

"That is why I used the word 'closing'" he said. "If I had known at the point of time when she was sunk that she was steaming in another direction I would not have used the word 'closing'."

Sir John said that he did not think the position or course of the Belgrano was relevant at the time, nor that the Ministry of Defence, which was aware of the change of course, should have told ministers. The way the Belgrano was facing was not relevant to the decision.

In her account of the sinking, given in an annexe to a letter to the Labour MP, Mr George Foulkes, on Wednesday, Mrs Thatcher did not say when ministers did learn that the Belgrano had changed course before it was sunk.

Pressed on that point yesterday by *The Times*, Downing Street declined to give any further information than had been published on Wednesday.

Mr Foulkes said yesterday that given Sir John's statement that the Government did not know of the change of course on May 4, its claims of political control throughout the conflict were pure fiction. If, as the Prime Minister has said, "fast moving and sometimes confused circumstances" were responsible for inaccuracies in Sir John's statement, why did he not later go to the House with an explanation, Mr Foulkes said.

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour's defence spokesman, said the Prime Minister had asserted that she did not know the Belgrano had changed course because the military did not tell her.

"If the military only tell politicians what the military, in their own judgment, want politicians to know then the consequences especially in a war where there are nuclear weapons could be horrendous".

Mr Gerald Kaufman, opposition spokesman on home affairs, said yesterday that democracy was in danger when the word of a prime minister could not be trusted, yet that was the disturbing predicament the nation faced with regard to Mrs Thatcher.

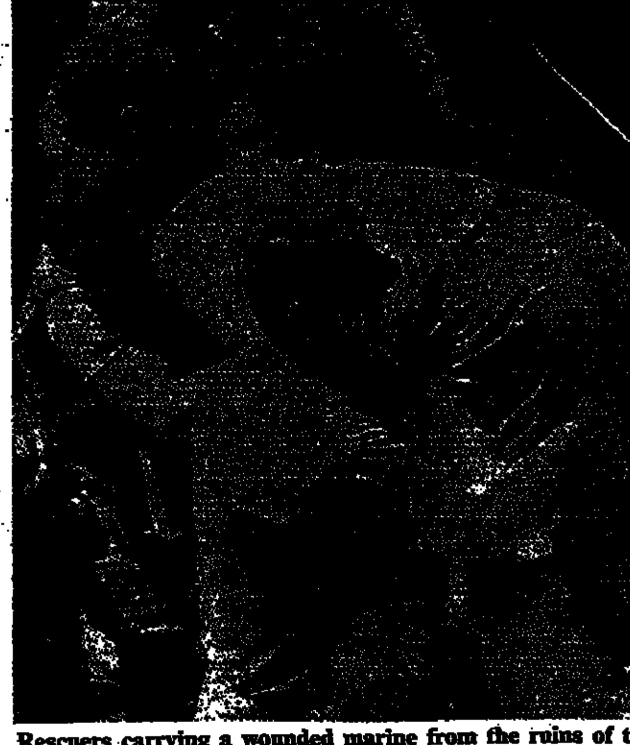
Sir John Nott said in his interview: "The rules of engagement were always agreed by the war Cabinet and parameters in which the task force was allowed to act were always under political control."

Leading article, page 11

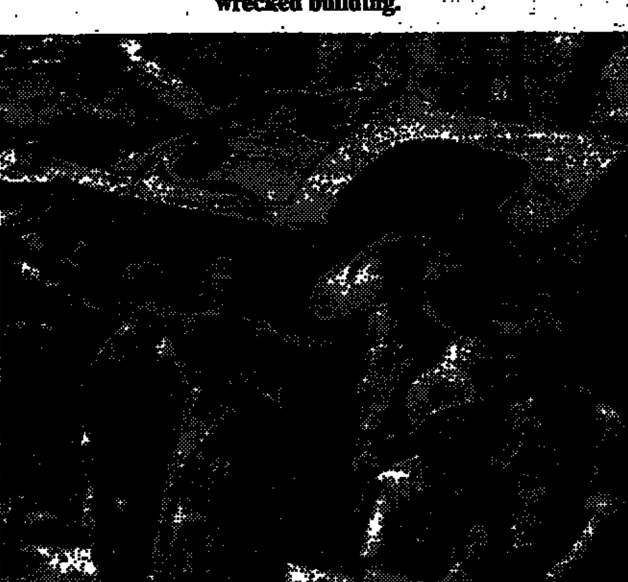
Devastated US Embassy counts its dead



An armed US marine waving photographers away from the devastated American Embassy in Beirut yesterday.



Rescuers carrying a wounded marine from the ruins of the wrecked building.



Troops standing in front of one of several embassy vehicles destroyed in the blast.

Trouble-shooter who works closely with British

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Mr Reginald Bartholomew, the wounded US ambassador in Beirut, has a reputation as a "trouble-shooter" among his diplomatic and National Security colleagues in Washington.

Since he arrived in Beirut, he has worked closely with Mr David Miers, his British counterpart, with whom he was having talks when the bomb went off outside the American embassy.

Even before he went to Beirut, Mr Bartholomew had established close ties with the British. One of his last appointments in Washington before taking up his post exactly a year ago was to attend a function in his honour at the British embassy.

In Beirut he shared the British embassy until his transfer to the new American annex in east Beirut a month ago.

Mr Bartholomew, who is 48, had handled such complex issues as base negotiations with Somalia and Greece and had served as special coordinator for Cyprus

He has a much-noted ability to remain level-headed during a crisis and is known as a man who can work successfully with people of divergent views. Under the Carter Administration, for instance, he managed to work closely with the bitter rivals Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser, and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State.

His diplomatic and trouble-shooting talents have been stretched to the limit since going to Beirut. During his year there he has had to handle the bomb attack on the US Marine headquarters last October and the withdrawal of the US contingent from Lebanon earlier this year as well as assisting the byzantine negotiations between rival Lebanese factions on the establishment of a new government.

All the while he was constantly exposed to shot and shell from Lebanese guerrilla groups, Israeli forces and, on occasions, from the US fleet which was deployed off the Lebanese coast earlier this year.

● USED TO DANGER: Mr David Miers, the British ambassador, arrived in Beirut a year ago after being head of the Middle East department at the Foreign Office, and a career which has already accustomed him to danger.

He served in Tokyo, Vientiane, Tehran and Paris before becoming head of the Foreign Office's Middle East department in 1980, for three years before being sent to Lebanon.

It was as Head of Chancery in Tehran five years ago at the time of the Iran revolution, that he was most exposed to danger.

He was switched to Beirut at the 11th hour after a change in Foreign Office plans for operational reasons, and has served there unaccompanied by his wife and three children – two sons aged 17 and 13 and a daughter aged 16.

Beirut suicide bomber kills 23

Continued from page 1

of the failure of his Middle East policies (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Conscious that this new outrage against American personnel in Lebanon could provide ammunition for his Democratic opponents during the election campaign, he emphasized that the terrorist movement had "targeted a great many people, not only our own but of other countries world-wide. This is part of that".

Before leaving on a campaign trip to Iowa and Michigan, the President said that security at the US embassy annexe would be examined. "But you have to live and do your best to protect yourself. We can't crawl in a hole someplace and stop performing."

The President was awakened before dawn with the news of the attack.

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate and a frequent critic of the Administration's Middle East policies, joined the President in expressing outrage at the attack.

In a statement issued in Seattle, where he was campaigning, he said he would support Mr Reagan in any "appropriate countermeasures" he may take to deal with those responsible for the bombing.

Mr Richard Murphy, the State Department's top Middle East expert, was due to leave for Beirut late yesterday to lead an investigation into the blast. He will be joined there by Mr John Oakley, Director of the Office of Counter-terrorism, who was in London at the time of the attack.

Montreal bomb man charged

Montreal (Reuter) – Thomas Brigham, an American, aged 65, has been charged with murder in connexion with the deaths of three French tourists in a bomb explosion which injured 25 people at Montreal's main railway station. He reacted in court by pulling down his trousers. "I am not part of the bomb squad," he said as he was remanded pending a psychiatric examination.

Pilots strike

Dhaka (Reuter) – The Bangladesh national airline Biman suspended all its domestic and international flights yesterday after its pilots began an indefinite strike over pay, airline sources said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, Honorary Colonel, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia) visits the Corps in Annual Camp at Emmerich, West Germany; departs RAF Northolt, 8am.

The Duchess of Kent attends the Leeds International Pianoforte competition finals night at Leeds Town Hall, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings, drawings and photographs by Joan Eardly: Craftwork from Fife; and the architects of Victorian and Edwardian St Andrews: all at Crawford Centre for the Arts, St Andrews University, St Andrews, Fife; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (all end Oct 21).

Aberdeen Society of Architects: Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5: (ends Oct 13).

Last chance to see

Drawings by Allan Ramsay: National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes St, Edinburgh; 10 to 5.

Music

Concert by the Mantovani Orchestra: St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30

Hexham Abbey Festival: concert by the Clerkes of Oxenford: Hexham Abbey, Beaumont Street, 8.

Wooburn Festival: organ recital by Francis Grier: High Wycombe Parish Church, 8

Choral Evening with John Winter and Truro Cathedral Choir and organist; Truro Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Peterborough String Orchestra, The Cresset, Peterborough, 8.

Concert by the Michala Petri and Hanne Petri Duo: Mere Parish Church, Wilts, 7.30.

Organ recital by Simon Lindley: Elland Parish Church, W Yorks, 7.30.

General

South East England Antiques Fair The Grand, The Leas, Folkestone, 2 to 8, (ends Sept 23).

National Carriageway Driving Championships, Smith's Lawn, Windsor, Berks, 9

Anniversaries

Births: **Girolamo Savonarola**, preacher and martyr, Ferrara, 1452; **John McAdam**, inventor of the road surface of that name, Ayr, 1756; **Sir Edmund Gosse**, critic, London, 1849; **H G Wells**, Bromley, Kent, 1866; **Gustav Holst**, Cheltenham, 1874

Deaths: **Virgil**, Brundisium (Brindisi), 19BC; **Edward II**, reigned 1307-27 murdered, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 1327; **Sir Walter Scott**, Abbotsford, Roxburgh, 1832; **Henry de Montherlant**, novelist, Paris, 1972. Britain abandoned the Gold Standard, 1931. Today is the Feast of Saint Matthew.

Rail services

Train services on Eastern Region will be disrupted today because of a 24 hour strike by guards at Peterborough. There will be no services between Peterborough, Spalding and Lincolnshire today. Trains on the main East Coast King's Cross-Edinburgh line, should not be affected.

Roads

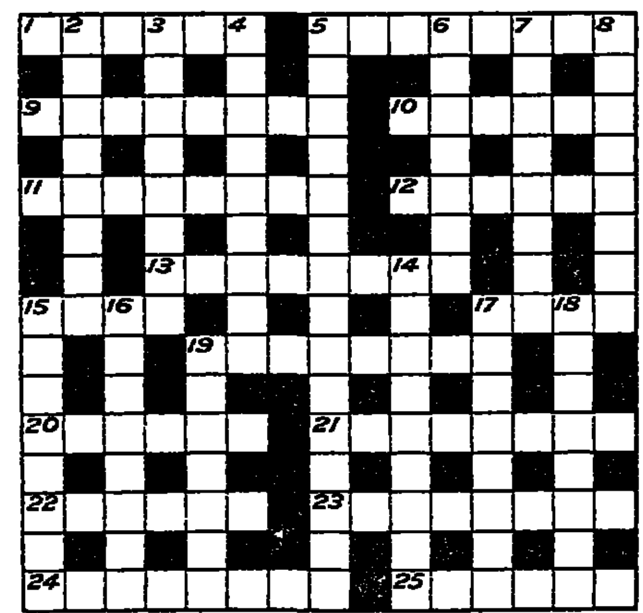
The Midlands: A5: Contraflow S of Tamworth. M6: lane closures between junctions 6 (Birmingham Central) and 7 (Walsall): no entry from Salford Circus; junction 7 southbound entry closed 7-10 am weekends; junction 4 northbound entry closed 7.30-9am.

Wales and the West: M5: Roadworks between junction 13 and 14 on northbound carriageway contraflow on southbound. M4: Roadworks between junctions 21 and 22 Severn Bridge at weekends; lane closures: 30 mph speed limit 7.30 Fri pm to 7.30am Mon each weekend until Oct 8.

North: A1: Various lane closures between Micklefiled and Wetherby. A1: Contraflow along Morpeth bypass at Fairmour Bridge.

Scotland: A905: Resurfacing work at junction 5 (M9) access to eastbound carriageway of M9 closed: diversion signposted via junction 4. A726: Bridge construction and road works realignment at Barnsford Bridge, N of M8 (junction 29): single line traffic with lights.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,541



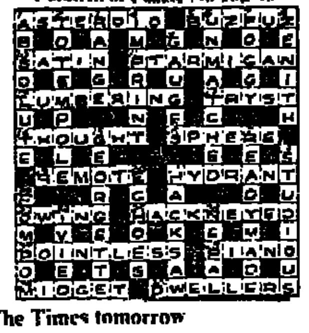
ACROSS

1 Specimen politician found in Manchester suburb (6).
5 Open a knife, being heartless, and get past (8)
9 Governor's bringing in his new wife to the islands (8).
10 The vase is damp – and everything inside (6).
11 A story about satisfied engineers in the plant (4-4).
12 City girl returning after six (6).
13 Hoarding hosiery? (8)
15 Long ago – and never again! (4).
17 Pain in the stomach everyone suffers (4).
19 Catches resulting from nearness (8)
20 Oppose one's inclusion among the others (6).
21 Paid attention to authorization by male journalist (4,4).
22 An order to keep up 15 (6).
23 What this occupant pays to hold a party (8).
24 Constituents insisted there be good order (8).
25 Cowardly plot getting Malvolio to wear these 13s (6)

DOWN

2 Little by little taken in by a fellow over the herring-pond (8)
3 Contrary appears by means of poetry (8).
4 Fine feathers for one in retirement (9).
5 Friendly man – keeps rings to adjust (2,8,5).
6 A university's interpretation (7).
7 At 50 the worker in charge needs a lot of water (8).
8 To charm one's way in (8).
14 Lo tyres refitted in New York with some trepidation (9).
15 Wholly at fault over claim (8).
16 "What we behold is — by our eyes" (Marlowe) (8).
17 Flowering plant, a creeper, brought up under house (8).
18 The rune is complicated with cipher to this (8).
19 Egghead behind Oriental (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,540



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 5

هكذا من الأصل

Food prices

The first English Cox's are now in the shops at 38-42p a lb. A little early, perhaps, to be at their eating best, but they are quite large and have a good colour. French and Spanish Golden Delicious, at 20-25p a lb, may seem better value for another week or so. There are plenty of grapes to choose from including two new arrivals, Greek Rosaki, 50-60p a lb, and Spanish Almeria 40-50p a lb. A good selection of plums are available including the new English Marjorie seedling at 30-40p lb. Peaches and nectarines are still plentiful and cheap.

English sweetcorn is cheaper this week at 14-20p a cob. English and imported onions, 10-20p lb, parsnips 20-25p, red and white potatoes 8-12p, green peppers 45-65p, and cauliflower 25-40p, are all excellent buys. English leeks are new this week, at 40-50p a lb.

Most English lamb cuts are down by 1p a pound . Whole leg ranges from £1.38 to £1.72 a lb. Whole shoulder 78p to £1.14, and loin chops £1.50 to £1.99 a lb. Pork prices are up 3p a pound on average, with whole leg ranging from 89p to £1.25. Loin chops range from £1.26 to £1.50, and boneless shoulder 98p to £1.38 a lb. Rump steak is down 3p a pound. Some good buys are: Tesco's topside and silverside beef at £1.79p a lb, and New Zealand lamb chops at £1.25.

There is an excellent selection of good quality fish this week, and prices are generally lower. Scottish herrings range from 54-68p a lb, and kippers, £1 a lb. Whole plaice and coley fillet, 70 to 80p a lb. Mackerel, 60-70p, and haddock £1.60 to £1.70 a lb

Top films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (2) Paris, Texas
2 (1) Romancing the Stone
3 (3) Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
4 (6) The Hit
5 (-) Bachelor Party
6 (4) Unfaithfully Yours
7 (-) Cal
8 (7) Comfort and Joy
9 (5) The Karate Kid
10 (8) Broadway Danny Rose

The top films in the provinces:

1 Rueben Rueben
2 Police Academy
3 Romancing the Stone
4 Blame it on Rio
5 Unfaithfully Yours

Supplied by *Screen International*

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.55	1.48
Austria Sch	27.85	25.45
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.68	1.61
Denmark Kr	14.37	13.67
Finland Mkk	8.20	7.80
France Fr	12.08	11.58
Germany DM	3.96	3.77
Greece Dr	162.00	153.00
Hongkong $	10.10	9.50
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yen	317.00	301.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.24
Norway Kr	11.13	10.63
Portugal Esc	202.00	193.00
South Africa Rd	2.27	2.13
Spain Pta	216.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.54
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.08
USA $	1.27	1.22
Yugoslavia Dnr	261.00	246.00

Retail Price Index: 354.6

London: The *FT* index closed down 3.8 at 888.2.

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio – how to play

Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather

A complex low pressure area will cover N districts: showery airflow will cover the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E, W Highlands, Channel Islands: Showers some thundery, sunny intervals developing; wind SW becoming W fresh or strong; max temp 16C (61F).

SW, NW England, S, N Wales: Showers some heavy, sunny intervals; wind NW strong locally gale; max temp 15C (59F)

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Showers some heavy, bright intervals: wind NW fresh or strong becoming moderate; max temp 13C (55F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Showers some heavy, bright intervals later; wind variable cyclonic becoming NW, moderate; max temp 13C (55F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyle, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Showers some heavy, bright intervals; wind variable moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable with sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places; rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W fresh or strong; showers, visibility mainly good; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E): Wind W fresh or strong backing SW later: showers; visibility mainly good: sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel: Wind W strong to gale backing S moderate or fresh later; showers then rain later; visibility mainly good; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind W strong to gale becoming fresh later; showers: visibility mainly good; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.45 am Sun sets: 7.01 pm

Moon rises: 12.59 am Moon sets: 5.58 pm

New Moon: September 25.

Lighting-up time

London 7.31 pm to 6.17 am
Bristol 7.41 pm to 6.26 am
Edinburgh 7.44 pm to 6.28 am
Manchester 7.40 pm to 6.25 am
Penzance 7.52 pm to 6.39 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	12	54	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	r	10	50	Inverness	f	13	55
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	c	12	54	London	r	14	57
Cardiff	c	14	57	Manchester	f	14	57
Edinburgh	f	14	57	Newcastle	f	13	55
Glasgow	f	13	55	Ronaldsway	f	13	55

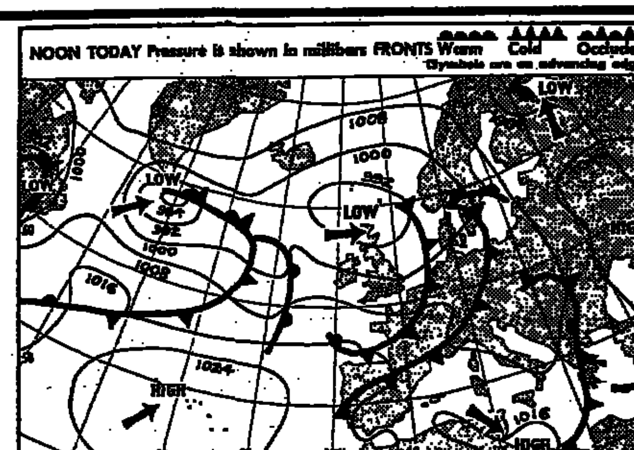
London

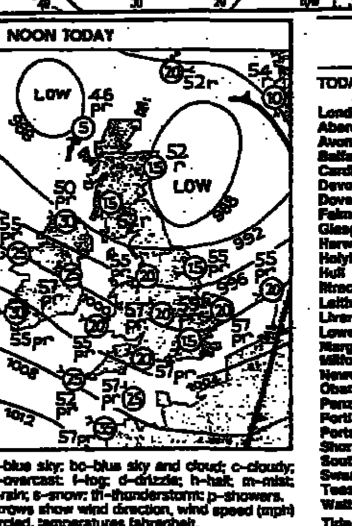
Yesterday: Temp: max 8am to 6pm, 17C, (63F), min 6pm to 6am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.81in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 0.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level 6pm, 1003.0 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Poole 18C (64F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Cottesmore 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Cardiff 2.5in; highest sunshine: Aberdeen 10.3hrs.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

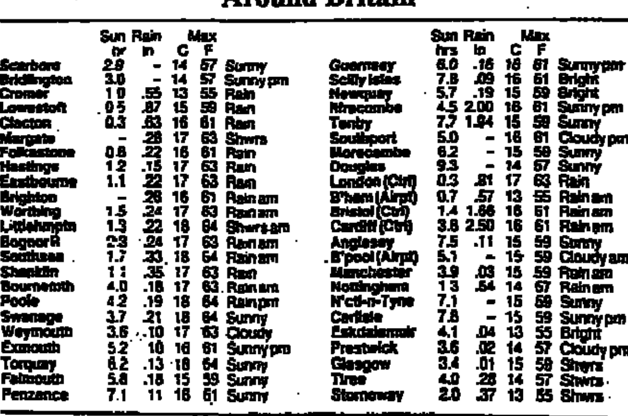
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.35	5.5	11.23	5.8
Aberdeen	10.56	3.5	11.14	3.7
Avonmouth	3.47	9.5	4.28	10.1
Belfast	8.30	2.8	8.49	3.2
Cardiff	3.32	8.90	4.13	9.5
Devonport	2.16	4.2	2.58	4.5
Dover	8.31	5.3	9.01	5.4
Falmouth	1.45	4.0	2.28	4.3
Glasgow	10.02	3.9	10.04	4.1
Harwich	8.54	3.4	9.35	3.7
Holyhead	7.56	4.5	8.23	4.8
Hull	3.22	5.8	4.14	5.9
Ilfracombe	3.04	6.8	3.40	7.2
Leith			12.12	4.5
Liverpool	8.35	7.5	9.08	7.9
Lowestoft	6.09	2.1	7.15	2.2
Margate	9.06	3.9	9.47	4.1
Milford Haven	3.18	5.2	3.58	5.6
Newquay	2.17	5.3	2.54	6.6
Oban	3.54	3.0	4.06	3.2
Penzance	1.31	4.2	2.10	4.5
Portland	3:49	1.4	4.13	1.7
Portsmouth	8.46	3.8	9.13	3.9
Shoreham	8.27	5.0	9.04	5.2
Southampton	8.39	3.8	8.54	3.9
Swansea	3.19	7.3	3.58	7.7
Tees	12.39	4.3	1.28	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	8.47	3.3	9.38	3.5

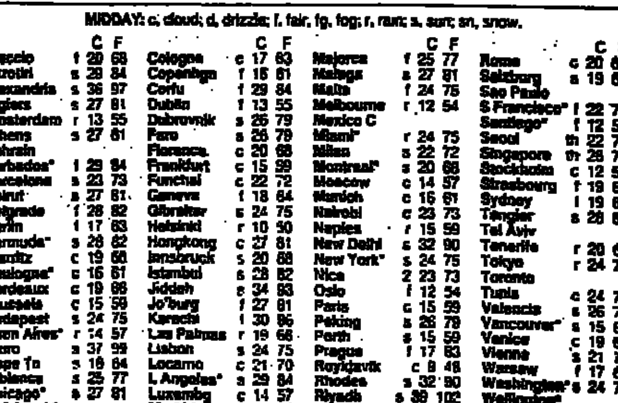
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	2.9	–	14	57	Sunny	Guernsey	6.0	.16	16	61	Sunny pm
Bridlington	3.0	–	14	57	Sunny pm	Scilly Isles	7.8	.09	16	61	Bright
Cromer	1.0	.55	13	55	Rain	Newquay	5.7	.19	15	59	Bright
Lowestoft	0.5	.87	15	59	Rain	Ilfracombe	4.5	2.00	16	61	Sunny pm
Clacton	0.3	.63	16	61	Rain	Tenby	7.7	1.94	15	59	Sunny
Margate	–	.28	17	63	Shwrs	Southport	5.0	–	16	61	Cloudy pm
Folkestone	0.8	.22	16	61	Rain	Morecambe	6.2	–	15	59	Sunny
Hastings	1.2	.15	17	63	Rain	Douglas	9.3	–	14	57	Sunny
Eastbourne	1.1	.22	17	63	Rain	London (Ctrl)	0.3	.81	17	63	Rain
Brighton	–	.28	16	61	Rain am	B'ham (Airpt)	0.7	.57	13	55	Rain am
Worthing	1.5	.24	17	63	Rain am	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.4	1.86	16	61	Rain am
Littlehmptn	1.3	.22	18	64	Shwrs am	Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.8	2.50	16	61	Rain pm
Bognor R	2.3	.24	17	63	Rain am	Anglesey	7.5	.11	15	59	Sunny
Southsea	1.7	.33	18	64	Rain am	B'pool (Airpt)	5.1	–	15	59	Cloudy am
Shanklin	1.1	.35	17	63	Rain	Manchester	3.9	.03	15	59	Rain am
Bournemouth	4.0	.18	17	63	Rain am	Nottingham	1.3	.54	14	67	Rain am
Poole	4.2	.19	18	64	Rain pm	N'cstl-n-Tyne	7.1	–	15	59	Sunny
Swanage	3.7	.21	18	64	Sunny	Carlisle	7.8	–	15	59	Sunny pm
Weymouth	3.6	.10	17	63	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	4.1	.04	13	55	Bright
Exmouth	5.2	10	16	61	Sunny pm	Prestwick	3.6	.02	14	57	Cloudy pm
Torquay	6.2	.13	18	64	Sunny	Glasgow	3.4	.01	15	59	Shwrs
Falmouth	5.8	.18	15	59	Sunny	Tiree	4.0	.28	14	57	Shwrs
Penzance	7.1	11	16	61	Sunny	Stornoway	2.0	.37	13	55	Shwrs

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair, fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	20	68	Cologne	c	17	63	Majorca	f	25	77	Rome	c	20	68
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Copenhgn	f	16	61	Malaga	s	27	81	Salzburg	s	19	66
Alexandria	s	36	97	Corfu	f	29	84	Malta	f	24	75	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	f	13	55	Melbourne	r	12	54	S Francisco*	f	22	72
Amsterdam	r	13	55	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico C				Santiago*	f	12	54
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	s	26	79	Miami*	r	24	75	Seoul	th	22	72
Bahrain				Florence	c	20	68	Milan	s	22	72	Singapore	th	26	79
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	15	99	Montreal*	s	20	68	Stockholm	c	12	54
Barcelona	s	23	73	Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow	c	14	57	Strasbourg	f	19	66
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	f	18	64	Munich	c	16	61	Sydney	f	19	66
Belgrade	f	28	82	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	c	23	73	Tangier	s	28	82
Berlin	f	17	63	Helsinki	r	10	50	Naples	r	15	59	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda*	s	28	82	Hongkong	c	27	81	New Delhi	s	32	90	Tenerife	r	20	68
Biarritz	c	19	66	Innsbruck	s	20	68	New York*	s	24	75	Tokyo	r	24	75
Boulogne*	c	16	61	Istanbul	s	28	82	Nice	s	23	73	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Jiddah	s	34	93	Oslo	f	12	54	Tunis	c	24	75
Brussels	c	15	59	Jo'burg	f	27	81	Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	s	26	79
Budapest	s	24	75	Karachi	f	30	86	Peking	s	26	79	Vancouver*	s	15	59
Buen Aires*	r	14	57	Las Palmas	r	19	66	Perth	s	15	59	Venice	c	19	66
Cairo	s	37	99	Lisbon	s	24	75	Prague	f	17	63	Vienna	s	21	70
Cape Tn	s	18	64	Locarno	c	21	70	Reykjavik	c	8	46	Warsaw	f	17	63
C'blanca	s	25	77	L Angeles*	s	29	84	Rhodes	s	32	90	Washington*	s	24	75
Chicago*	s	27	81	Luxembg	c	14	57	Riyadh	s	39	102	Wellington*			
Ch'church*	–	–	–	Madrid	s	23	73	Rio de Jan	f	26	79	Zurich	s	19	66

*denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

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